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APPROVES THE CUSTOM.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Moody favors "Fighting Bob" Evans in his decision in the matter of the protest against the admiral's language in reviewing the result of a recent court martial.

When the energetic Evans
Merely murmurs "O, good heavens!"
At sixes and at sevens he considers anything,
Then the naval secretary
Thinks his language isn't very
Far from being blithe and merry, for it hasn't any sting.

But when he is roused to anger
And cuts loose with vocal clangor—
Every other word a hanger for a weird and wondrous blank,
Then we marvel at the beauty
Of his high regard for duty,
For it is no tutti frutti that he hurls at file and rank.

When he gets himself in motion,
Turning out each blist'ring notion,
There is steam upon the ocean all about the breathless fleet,
And his speeches burn the water
With their echoes hot and hotter,
And the icebergs melt and totter as the blazing billows beat.

When he feels it's time to slam it
Into some one's ears and jam it
To their conscience, who can dam it? It's his sense of high regard
For the navy's reputation
And the glory of the nation—
And he sends in quick rotation blanks and dashes by the yard.

—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

THE WOMAN AND THE GOWN.

She is the wonder of the town,
Miranda in her clinging gown.
It fits her as a silken sheen
That lies upon a nectarine.
There's not a wrinkle, not a fold,
Along its lines of pliant gold.
In nonchalance and splendor she's
A vision of Hesperides.
And, like her gown, her brow is free
From fold or wrinkle e'er so wee.
No trace of thought, no furrow made
By introspection there is laid.
Mentality's wide signature
Has not been scrawled upon its pure
Smooth surface, which is glossy white
As almond blossoms in the light.
Her heart—I'm sure the heart of her
Is tightly laced, and cannot stir.
Emotion, passion, love alive
Are not allowed therein to strive.
Were it to beat it might distress
The contour of that perfect dress.
She is the wonder of the town:
Confound her, brow, and heart, and gown!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SI'S APPETITE FOR A SCRAP

Miss Anna Dunn, of Plymouth, Ind., owns the grittiest fighting dog in the Hoosier state. She has spent no time in teaching the animal to pitch on to other dogs. In fact, she has been trying for seven years to have her pet give up his quarrelsome tricks, but without avail.

The dog is a Scotch terrier and is known all over town as Si. The dog began fighting when he was a pup and has kept it up ever since. He refused to go with his mistress when she changed her boarding place, because the new place was not so well adapted to canine mixups. She sent the animal out on a farm, hoping to cure Si of his troublesome disposition, but in a single week he had thrashed all the farm dogs within two miles of the house, and one morning bright and early he was back at his city home, where he was found occupying his customary position on the street corner.

Si despises a circus, and when one of these aggregations strikes the town he runs along ahead of the elephant barking and snarling as if he would like to drive the big fellow off the earth.

The dog still refuses to live in the new home of his mistress and puts up at her old boarding house, contenting himself with a daily visit. More than this Miss Dunn is unable to coax from her fighting pet.—Chicago Tribune.

ODD JACK O'LANTERN.

Very novel and amusing is the toy which is shown in the accompanying picture. A toy jack-o'-lantern it is and it is composed of a face and of a body, which is shaped like a lantern.

In this body there are openings which resemble the features of a face and over the face itself there is a translucent cov-

ering, which conforms to the outlines of the face and on which are printed facial features differing in outline and expression from the features of the face. Moreover, within the lantern body is a movable slide, which is so arranged that when moved upward and downward it brings into play the various features of the face.

GIVING HIMSELF A LIGHT.

The picture in question depicts the well-known maxim of "Whatever you have to do, do it yourself." Let us not rely upon others, but have confidence in our own efforts.

The idea of the man lighting his own cigar is only a poor and imperfect representation of this thought. Many men there are who depend upon others to do their work and, in most cases, do their thinking, but when it comes to a test where are such men found? They are found on the losing side. On the other hand, look at the successful men in the commercial world and ask them how they attained that end. They will make answer that they have accomplished success through their own untiring efforts and undaunted zeal.

Radium

Its Latest Astonishing Behavior.

Suppose you should put some pure water in a kettle over the fire, and cause it to boil; that you should allow the steam which arose from it to fill a glass vessel, which you immediately corked and sealed. The steam, on cooling, would form water in the bottom of the vessel, of course. Then, after leaving the vessel stand for several days, if you opened it, what would you expect to find? Water, of course. But suppose you found the liquid in the bottom to be coal oil? And suppose that you tried the experiment over and over again, and found coal oil every time, after having eliminated every chance of its introduction into the apparatus by accident or through meddling. You then would be justified in accepting the staggering fact that the water had, in some way, changed into coal oil.

Now, water has never been changed in this way; but the scientific world is face to face with a phenomenon quite as astounding, if the cables are to be believed. The substance which has behaved in such an amazing manner is radium, one of the queerest of all substances with which we are acquainted.

Sir William Ramsay, an English scientist, is the discoverer of this erratic action of radium. On the evening of November 25 he delivered an address before a scientific audience in London, in which he detailed his latest experience with the substance which has been puzzling the scientific world for the past two years.

Those who have followed the investigations into the nature and properties of radium know that it constantly throws off minute particles, which are really, it seems, chips from the atoms of which it is composed. "ir William Ramsay has found that, in addition, it gives off an emanation which behaves in all respects like a heavy gas. He collected this gas in glass tubes, which were then hermetically sealed by melting the open ends.

At first this gas displays the characteristic properties of radium. But in a couple of days its spectrum, which is entirely unlike that of any other substance, begins to change. A yellow line appears, which is found only in the spectrum of the gas helium—so called because it was first found in the spectrum of the sun. This line grows brighter and brighter, and in two weeks from the time the gas was sealed in the tubes, they glow with the characteristic spectrum of helium, instead of lines shown when the gas was first collected.

The cable dispatches say this means that the gas from the radium has changed into an entirely different substance. It has become helium. The change—if it really is a change—is quite as wonderful and as unexplainable as for water to change into coal oil.

It seems to be an actual transmutation of one substance into another. It is as if iron were to change into silver, or copper into gold.

But let us be careful. The dispatch does not say that Sir William Ramsay believes that one "element" actually turns into another. This statement seems to be that of the writer of the cable message. We must wait until the mails bring us a full report of Sir William's lecture, to see how far he goes. There is a vast deal of inaccurate writing on scientific subjects these days. Accuracy is sacrificed to spectacular effect.

If radium and helium had been proved to be elements, and it were certain that the latter gas were not mechanically held in solid radium as moisture is held in a sponge, the assumption of the transmutation of the one into the other would be far stronger. But scientific men have not decided that radium, helium, polonium, argon and uranium are elements. They form a group whose properties are not well enough known as yet to decide upon their nature. Accurate men cautiously refer to them as "substances," not as "elements." They may all, or part of them, be compound substances—in which case Sir William Ramsay's experiment proves nothing as to one element literally changing into another. Let use be patient until we know more definitely about the matter.

However, the tendency of the foremost scientists inclines to the theory that all the substances hitherto called elements are not the final forms of matter, but merely different forms of one primordial substance. Along with this is a growing adhesion to the theory that matter, in its primal form, may prove to be but a manifestation of electricity. This is not a new idea, but was broached long before the discovery of radium.

Already some of the English papers are speaking of Sir William Ramsay's discovery as a proof that the old alchemists of the Middle Ages were right in theory when they attempted to transmute lead into gold. But there is quite a difference between the proof, as yet not given, that one element can and will change into another, and the invention of a process for changing to whichever we wish. Were the dream of the alchemists realized, and it found possible to change other metals into gold, the discovery would be a barren one in a pecuniary sense, for gold would lose its present market price, and be worth only the cost of the raw material, plus the cost of transmutation, just as the price of pig iron is governed now. There would be little demand for it when its value as a medium of exchange was destroyed—as it would be by such a discovery.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

NINE LIVES; FIVE LEGS.

All the world knows that every cat has at least nine lives, but a cat with five feet is sufficiently abnormal to have its photograph published. The fifth foot in

this case was attached to the cat's back. The extra limb was perfectly formed, and proved to be of considerable assistance to the cat in climbing and in protecting its nine lives in general.

Hope.

"Did you tell that publisher that your novel was entirely original?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said it might be good in spite of that fact, but he doubted it."—Washington Star.

AN IDEAL SCHOOL.

It Was Seen on a Little Journey Into Utopia.

"The schoolhouse itself, to begin with, is not a barrack. It's a charming building, as much as possible like our homes. The views from it are glorious; it's full of the purest air; its gardens and shrubbery are fine; inside there are flowers everywhere; and it is furnished beautifully; hung, too, with good pictures—good ones, not the dreary sort of thing with which clubs and art associations and graduating classes, in their ignorance, so often endow the unhappy schools of the land. Why, I know, and I dare say you can parallel it, of a school that has on its walls a huge staring photograph of broken columns, labelled 'Roman Forum;' a colored print called 'My Mary, She Minds a Dairy;' a 'platinette' of coquettish, slender angels in a belfry, entitled 'Christmas Bells,' and Sargeant's never-failing 'Hosea,' the pleasant young prophet in a becoming burnoose. The money for these was raised by a woman's club, and they were chosen from the catalogue of an 'educational company,' by a committee of eminent citizens and their wives, who 'knew what they likes,' and got it!

"Oh, I'm 'setting myself up,' I'm well aware. But who can help it, when he sees such—bumptiousness? for that's exactly what it is; confidence in yourself as the measure of all things under heaven. It's the note of the American life; just the bad side, I suppose, though of a general tendency that's sound.

"But our school. As the building is different in many ways from others, so is the life that is lived in it. You'll see but a handful of pupils in any one room, six or eight or ten. They're gathered round the teacher informally. They're allowed to whisper! Think of that! O tempora! That is, if one of them is burning to make some comment to another upon what is being said or done, and will do it without interruption or discourtesy to the teacher, it's permitted. 'Communication!' You allow communication!' an excellent woman once said, while visiting us. If she'd said 'Matricide! You encourage matricide!' her tone couldn't have conveyed more horror. She had 'taught.'

"This all means that our school work is vital. The children have the same sort of eager interest in what is going on that a group of brothers and sisters has at home, when the right kind of father or mother gathers them together for instruction. Perhaps I might claim that as our ideal—to make the school as similar as possible to the best child-life in the best home. Usually it resembles too much a zoo' where the poor animals shift restlessly about in cage not too clean, and dream of freedom. Even the very best schools are full of bad air and languidness, and the children pay for their knowledge of partial payments and the restrictive relative and the magnetic meridian with headache and nearsightedness and indigestion."—Impressions Quarterly.

A NOTABLE POEM.

ANNABEL LEE.

By Edgar Allen Poe.

(Edgar Allan Poe was born at Boston, Mass., January 19, 1809, and died at Baltimore, Md., October 7, 1849.)

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Annabel Lee,
With love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we;
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, by the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

A WASHINGTON INDIAN MEDAL

John Dillon, a banker at Geary, owns a medal alleged to be one of the eight given by George Washington to eight Arapahoe Indian chiefs in 1778. The medal is nearly two and one-half inches in diameter and made of unalloyed silver. It was given to Mr. Dillon by an Araphahoe chief, Jock Bull Bear, who declared that it was given originally to his grandfather, White Owl, by Washington, and transmitted by White Owl to his son of the same name, who was the uncle of Jock Bull Bear and from whom Bull Bear received it.

On one side is the head of Washington, encircled by the words, "George Washington, the Father of Our Country." Below is the date, "1789." On the other side are two olive branches inclosing two clasped hands with the date, "1783," and two crossed pipes beneath. In the outer margin at the top is the word, "Friendship," with six stars on each side separating it from the words, "The Pipe of Peace," in the outer margain at the bottom of the medal. The thirteenth star is immediately beneath the word "Friendship."

The story of the medal as told to Mr. Dillon is that the Araphahoe tribe was in camp at Colorado Springs in 1778 when eight chiefs left on horseback for Washington. They made the trip successfully and returned in nine months from the day of departure. Mr. Dillon does not know the value of the medal, but has refused all offers for its purchase.—Kansas City Journal.

He Repents.

She—You only married me for my money.

He—Serves me right for trying to buck up against one of those get-rich-quick games.

Post Card Circles the World

In order to settle a wager that a letter could not make the circuit of the globe inless than one hundred days a postal card was recently mailed in London. It reached its original starting point, as the postmarks tell in exactly seventy-seven days. A single penny stamp sufficed to carry it more than twenty thousand miles. Onleaving London it traveled by way of Alexandria, Singapore, Yokohama, Victoria, British Columbia and New York.

The Whip Hand

A Tale of the Pine Country

By Samuel Merwin

Author of "The Road to Frontenac." Joint author of "Calumet K."

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PROLOGUE—THE YOUNG MAN AT THE STERN.

A thick, wet night on the southwest coast of Lake Michigan a dozen years ago; a wind that sweeps over the pitching lake and on over the dim white beach with a rush that whirls the sand up and away. Trees are bending up there on the bluff. The sand and the rain are in the air—or do we fell the spray from yonder line of breakers, a hundred yards away?

And deep in a mudhole on the lonely road that skirts the bluff—the four horses, fetlock-deep in the sticky clay, straining forward like heroes, the members of the student crew in their oilskins throwing their weight on the wheels of the truck—is the Evanston surf-boat.

The driver has pulled his sou'wester hat down on his neck behind and swung the U. S. L. S. S. lantern on his arm; he stands beside the forward wheel, cracks his long whip and swears vigorously.

"Hold on a minute, boys," he calls over his shoulder; and he must shout it twice before he is heard. "Whoa, there! Stand back! Now, boys, get your breath try it together. When I call—— Now, All ready! Let her go!"

The men throw themselves on the spokes, the horses plunge forward under the lash of the whip. A moment of straining—an uncertain moment—then the wheels turn slowly forward, the horses' feet draw out with a sucking sound, and the boat rolls ahead. The driver unbuttons his oilskins at the waist and reaches beneath an under coat for his watch. They have been out two hours; distance covered, two miles. Before him is darkness, save where the lantern throws a yellow circle on the ground; behind him is darkness, save for the white boat, the little group of panting, grunting men, and, a long mile to the southward, the gleaming eye of the Grosse Point lighthouse, now red, now white. But somewhere in the darkness ahead, somewhere beyond the white of the breakers, a big steamer is pounding herself to pieces on the bar. So he buttons his coat and shifts the reins and swears at the horses. He seems to swear easily, this young fellow; but he is thinking of the poor devils on the big steamer, lashed to the mast perhaps, if the masts are still standing; and he is wondering how many of them will ever ship again.

A huge bonfire lighted up beach and breakers. Around it huddled a motley crowd, students in rain-coats or sweaters, sober citizens and residents of the north shore, fishermen, and all the village loafers. But the students were in the majority and were making most of the noise. It was they who had built the fire, raiding fences and woodyards to send up a blaze that should tell the poor fellows out yonder of the warmth and comfort awaiting them on shore—if they should ever get in through the surf. They were cheering, too, giving the college yells and shouting out inspiriting messages—as if any noise below the sound of a gun or a steam fog-horn could hope to be heard over the roar of the lake! But this was a great occasion and must be made the most of.

Of course no such body of students could act in concert with out a recognized leader; and the young man who claimed the honor could be distinguished at a glance. Now issuing orders to the foragers, now mounting the pile to adjust with a flourish the top barrel and to pour out the last can of kerosene, now heading the war-dance around the crackling fire or leading the yells with an improvised baton, always in evidence, as busy and breathless as though his labors had an aim—was a long-faced, long-legged student. He wore a cap that was too small to hide his curly chestnut hair. His face was good-natured, if flushed with the responsibilities of his position. His rain-coat thrown aside, he stood attired in a white sweater with a wide-rolling collar, and a pair of striped trousers that fitted close to his nimble legs.

"Hi, there! Here they come!"

A small boy was shouting. He had been stationed on the bluff; and now he was sliding down, using his trousers as a toboggan on the steep clay.

The news spread. "Here they come!" was passed from mouth to mouth. Those who had gone out of the firelight, in order to get a glimpse of the hulk that stood out dimly against the horizon, now came running back and joined their voices to the cheer that was rising.

Yes, they had come. A Coston signal was burning up on the bluff; and half a hundred pair of legs were running up the beach to lend a hundred hands in getting a ton and more of surf-boat down the ravine road. The tall young man led the way, thanks to the nimble legs, and called over his shoulder as he ran:

"This way, boys! Everybody this way!"

The horses were taken out in a hurry and led off to the nearest barn. Long ropes were rigged to the back axle, "everybody" laid hold, and then, with the crew men still hanging to the spokes and the young driver leaning back on the tongue to guide the forward wheels, the surf-boat went bumping and lurching down the road. With a rush and a cheer she went, as if the fever of the waiting crowd had got into the wheels, as if the desperate hands of the half-drowned men out yonder were hauling them on—impatiently, madly, courageously hauling them on.

On down the beach, the broad wheels plowing through the sand; on toward the breakers that came running to meet them; into the water with a splash and a plunge, until ankles were wet and knees were wet—then a halt. The eight young men in oilskins bustled about the boat, their yellow coats and hats glistening in the firelight; and the crowd stood silent at the water's edge, looking first at them and then at the black-and-white sea out yonder—and an ugly sea it was. But in a moment the confusion resolved into harmony. The eight men fell into place around the boat, lashed on their cork jackets, laid hold of the gunwales, ran her out into the surf, tumbled aboard—and the fight was on.

It was a fight that made those young fellows set their teeth hard as their backs bent over the oars. They did not know that this storm had strewn the coast with wrecks; they did not know that the veteran crew at Chicago had refused to venture out in their big English life-boat. And they did not care. Too young to be prudent, too strong to be afraid, these youngsters fought for the sake of the fighting; and they loved it. So they worked through the surf with never a thought of failure, with never a thought that the white waves might beat them back; and they shook the water out of their eyes and watched Number Two, who was pulling stroke tonight, and went in to win. And all the while the young man standing erect in the stern, swinging the twenty-foot steering-oar, was swearing, letting out a flow of language that would, as Number Two said afterward, have made a crab go forwards. It was plain that he was enjoying it, too.

The fire was sinking; the drizzle was cold and penetrating. The little groups down on the hard sand near the water were tired of straining their eyes into blackness. The moment of enthusiasm was past. The surf-boat had slipped away like a dream—a moment of tossing against the sky, a glimpse of set faces, a shout or two over the pounding surf, then the lead-black lake with its white flecks, the lead-black sky, and the spot of deeper black where the steamer lay. A shivering fellow brought an armful of driftwood from a dry nook and threw it on the fire. The idea was good and the others took it up. Soon the flames were leaping up again.

And now what more natural than a song! The bleached-out bones of a forty-ton lumber schooner lay curving up from the sand; here mounted a student, he of the white sweater and long legs, and the others crowded around.

"All right, Apples; let her go!"

And they sang out merrily there, with the glare of the fire in their wet faces and the wildness of the lake in their throats:

"Oh, my name is Captain Hall, Captain Hall!"

A rush of wind carried the next words down the beach; but the last lines came out strong:

"Hope to —— you go to Hell!
Hope to —— you're roasted well!
Damn your eyes!"

"Hi-yi!"—it is the small boy again. "There she is! There she is!"

"Where, boy?"

"Out there—off the breakwater! There —see?"

Again the straining eyes, again the lead-black of the sky and water. Is that the boat, that speck of white away out, or is it a whitecap? Now it is gone. Has the boat dropped into a hollow of the sea? Who knows! A white speck here, another there, white specks everywhere! "Boy, you're dreaming." "Sure he's dreaming. They haven't been gone twenty minutes. What's the matter with you!" Yes, it is only twenty minutes; and there is a weary, bitter hour yet for the poor devils before they may set foot on land. Another song is the cry; and more wood—heap her up! Again Apples mounts his grim perch—the head-and footstone of half a dozen forgotten sailors—and marches the "Grand Old Duke of York" up the hill, and marches him down again; and when he was up he was up, up, up; and when he was down he was down, down, down; and when he was only half way up he was neither up nor down; and the rain thickens; and the smoke and flames run along parallel to the sand, so fierce is the wind; and the poor devils out yonder can't run up what prayers they may have known in childhood—and, lucky the sailor who remembers how those prayers used to go!

There is more singing and more watching; then, after a long while, the boat is sighted. She is coming in from the north, making full allowance for the set of the surf. As she works slowly nearer they can make out the figure of the steersman and the huddled lot of crew men and sailors. The fire is renewed again and a shout goes up. She hovers outside the line of surf, then lifts on a roller and comes swiftly in to the sand, so swiftly that the oars must be hauled in with a rush, and the crew must tumble out, waist-deep, and catch the gunwales and heave her forward before the wave glides back.

There is one man in the stern, rolling about between the feet of Number Two. Even in that uncertain light, and bedraggled as he is, it is plain that his dress is of a different quality from that of the sailors. Barcheaded he is, and one can see the white in his hair and the wrinkles on his smooth-shaven face. It seems too, that he wants the physique of his companions, most of whom are able, for all the exposure, to spring out without assistance. The steersman, who has been watching him with some anxiety, leans over and helps him out, and then, swinging him on his shoulders, carries him pickaback up out of the water and toward the fire. Word goes around that this is the owner of the steamer.

"Here, Jack," calls Apples, bobbing up close at hand, "you're to go up to the house on the bluff. They are making coffee for all the boys. Let me give you a hand."

The steersman makes no reply, but, as this burden protests that he can walk, lets him down, and each young man takes an arm. In a few moments they are all, rescuers and rescued, in a hospitable kitchen drinking black coffee and crowding, with steaming clothes, about the range. The steersman drinks a second cup at a gulp and looks around for his men. He is not joining in the talk, for a heavy responsibility rests on him, but his eyes have the blaze of excitement in them and his square jaw is set hard. His white, drawn face shows that the work is telling.

"Come on, boys," he says quietly. "Time for the next trip."

Quiet falls on the room that was just now loud with talk. It continues while the crew men toss down their coffee, hastily retire their cork jackets, and file out into the night. The sailors have been exultant over their rescue; but now they are reminded of the comrades out yonder, and they fall into moody silence.

But after all, it is a great thing to be alive when one has been clinging to a rope in a desperate sea with ugly thoughts to face. At any rate, these men seemed to find it so; for, after a time, when doubtless the white surf-boat was bobbing far out, one of the hundred white flecks on the black lake; when doubtless the poor fellows who had to wait, old Captain Craig with them, were still cursing and praying—and one of them had wept foolish tears when they parted—they fell back into talk. The drama had reached but the second act, and no one could say if it was to be a tragedy, but the warm kitchen and the plentiful coffee, and the thoughtless talk of the half-dozen students who had followed them in, were not to be resisted. Within half an hour the banter and jokes were flying fast.

The elderly man, whose name was Higginson, was sitting close to the range, wrapped in a blanket. He found Apples at his elbow and spoke to him.

"What crew is this?"

"The Evanston crew."

The man nodded and was silent, but after a few moments he spoke again.

"Who was that young man in the stern? Is he the captain?"

"No, the Captain is sick. He is Number One."

"What is his name?"

"Halloran—Jack Halloran."

CHAPTER I—MR. G. HYDE BIGELOW.

In a mahogany office high up in a very high building sat Mr. G. Hyde Bigelow. An elaborate building it was, with expensive statuary about the entrance, with unusually expensive mosaic floors on all of the fifteen or more stories. A dozen elevators were at Mr. Bigelow's service, and a dozen uniformed elevator boys to bow deferentially whenever he granted his brief presence in the necessary actions of going up to his office or coming down from his office—boys that were fond of remarking casually when the great man stepped out, "That's G. Hyde Bigelow." A very expensive building in fact, such as best comported with his dignity.

For Mr. Bigelow was a rising man; and the simple inscription on the ground-glass door, "G. Hyde Bigelow & Company," already stood in the eyes of a small quarter of the financial world of Chicago for unqualified success. If a syndicate was to be floated, if a mysterious new combine was to be organized, what so important to its success as the name of G. Hyde Bigelow somewhere behiud the venture—what so necessary in the somewhat difficult task of making it plain that paper is gold, that water is a solid, as the indorsement of G. Hyde Bigelow & Company? If Bigelow invested largely in Kentucky coal lands, what more reasonable than an immediate boom in Kentucky coal—and that men should speak sagely on the street of the immense value of the new mines? If Bigelow went heavily into the new-style freighters that were to revolutionize the lake carrying trade, what more natural than a rush in "new freighters," and who could know if the Bigelows should unload rapidly on an inflated market? But the great man is speaking!

Before him, on the mahogany desk, were spread some papers—vastly important papers, or they could never have penetrated to the Presence to take up time of such inestimable value. "Time is money" is a phrase that had been heard to fall from the Bigelow lips. Perhaps some one else had coined this phrase years before; perhaps Mr. Bigelow himself might even vaguely remember hearing it; what matters it! Did not old phrases fall new-minted from his lips? Did not the minor earths and moons and satellites that revolved about the Bigelow sun recognize in each authoritative Bigelow utterance an addition to the language? And were there ever such jokes as the Bigelow jokes?

Before him were the papers; beside him in a padded, armed, leather covered mahogany chair, sat the junior partner, the "Company" of Bigelow & Company, Mr. William H. Babcock. A youngish man was Mr. Babcock; a very well dressed man with a shrewd, somewhat incredulous eye; a man who speaks cautiously, is even inclined to mumble in a low voice; and who finds his worth and caution recognized as a useful, if secondary, part of the importance of Bigelow & Company. Lacking in the audacious qualities of his senior, it would seem, but shrewd, very shrewd—not a man given to unnecessary promises or straightout declarations. And if Mr. Babcock had a phrase, a creed locked securely away in the depths, behind that quiet face, it was "Business is Business." Business was business to Mr. Babcock; and he had hopes, even a fair prospect, indeed, of himself rising to a point where Time should be Money, thanks to the aid of the Bigelow name. And in the part of those depths where the thinking was done, the thought lurked, that if the time should ever come when Business-is-Business and Time-is-Money should be combined in his career (and everything about him tended to combination), Chicago would be too small for William H. Babcock.

The papers were before Mr. Bigelow, and the great brain was grappling with them; it being Mr. Babcock's part to weed out details and trouble Mr. Bigelow only with the broader facts.

"And now, Mr. Babcock," said the head of the firm, "how are we to arrive at this?"

Mr. Babcock leaned forward and mumbled a few sentences with the air of a man habitually afraid of being overheard and caught. Mr. Bigelow's brow drew together, in such a state of concentration was the massive brain. History has not recorded the subject of these documents; whether it was Kentucky Coal or New Freighters, or the booming town of Northwest Chicago, or suburban street railways, or one of the dozen or more growing interests that absorbed at this time the attention and some of the money of G. Hyde Bigelow & Company (to say nothing of the money of the Bigelow followers), we may never know. For at the moment when the Bigelow brows were knitted the closest, when the questions raised by the papers were about to attain a masterly and decisive solution, an office boy entered the room—a round-eyed boy so awed by the Presence that he was visibly impatient to deliver his message and efface himself—a boy who was habitually out of breath.

"Lady t' see y'u, sir."

Mr. Bigelow turned with some annoyance. How often had his subordinates instructed this boy to demand the card of every visitor and to lay it silently on the mahogany desk. But, on the other hand, Mr. Bigelow made it a point to rise above petty annoyances.

"Well, boy, what is the name?"

"Sh' wouldn' give 't, sir."

The great man's expression changed slightly; it was as if he had suddenly remembered something. He turned to the desk and fingered the papers for a moment.

"We will take up this matter after lunch, Mr. Babcock."

He spoke a shade more pompously than was his wont in dealing with his junior.

Mr. Babcock bowed and went out. Then Mr. Bigelow turned to his stenographer, who was clicking away by the window.

"Miss Brown, I wish you would go out to the files and look up all the Pine Lands correspondence for me."

The stenographer laid aside her work and went out.

And now Mr. Bigelow, once more bland and gracious, turned to the boy who was holding fast to the bronze door-knob.

"Here, boy, you may show the lady in."

Having said this, he bent over a letter and was so busy that he seemed not to hear the woman enter. For some moments she stood there by the closed door. Once she coughed timidly; and even that failed to reach the attention of the much-absorbed man. But at last the letter was laid down and Mr. Bigelo turned.

"Sit down," he said, motioning to the chair that Mr. Babcock had just now vacated.

But the woman, it seemed, preferred to stand.

"Why have you come here?"

"I think you know why I have come," Mr. Bigelow took up the letter again and regarded it closely. A great many thoughts apparently were passing through his mind—thoughts not of Kentucky Coal and New Freighters, but of a stately suburban home of granite completed within the year; of a certain Mrs. Bigelow who was rising rapidly toward the social leadership of her suburb, and was carrying Mr. G. Hyde Bigelow into

SAMUEL MERWIN.

Samuel Merwin, author of The Road to Frontenac and, with H. K. Webster, of "Calumet K.," has written a new novel of a self-made college man in the dramatic settings of modern business life in the Michigan lumber regions, entitled

The Whip Hand. Mr. Merwin is a young man not yet in his thirties; born in Evanston, Illinois, he also attended Northwestern University there, and has since traveled pretty much around the world. Many of the experiences in the Michigan lumber regions are his, and for a time, some years back, he had a desk with his publishers, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Company, who now publish The Whip Hand.

The story is a rushing, vigorous tale of a war in lumber conducted in Michigan and Chicago, in which Halloran, the self-made college man, gets "the whip hand" and beats the lumber trust at its own game.

There is a love interest, vigorous and intense as Halloran, who wins the woman he loves by much the same compelling force with which he wins his commercial battle.

MASAI WARRIOR.

In Africa there are many native warriors, but, as the accompanying picture shows, few are as picturesque as those of the Masai tribe, which has for many generations made its home in British East Africa. To this tribe peculiar interest attaches just now, and for the reason that its members are scattered over that portion of the country which has been promised to the Zionist colony and which is known as "The Promised Land."

Though comparatively few in number, these Masai warriors are fearless and independent, and those who have studied them closely say that they are becoming more and more opposed to the British on account of the high handed manner in which they are parceling out the country, which they rightly or wrongly regard as their own property. However this may be, it is certain that these stalwart fighting men are well worthy of study, a fact of which ethnologists have recently become aware.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

I was a constant sufferer for a number of years with back ache, rheumatism and frequent desire to urinate, but after using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am entirely cured and cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to any who may suffer from these common complaints.

Most truly yours,
W. C. Baily, 2nd Lieut. of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidney, liver and bladder.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

A Bit of Real Life.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

This is a belated Thanksgiving story, but, as it did not happen until Thanksgiving eve, it could not be told before. It is only a simple tale, without deep plot or dramatic climax, a little scene from real life that was but a few moments in passing.

Real life is filled with stories, and sometimes, to those who look on, they are unwittingly revealed by the actors, especially if they are people not sufficiently glossed by the world to conceal their thoughts and feelings.

It was in the interurban station, just after the short day had turned into night, and the young moon had hung itself in the sky like a silver sickle. The waiting room was crowded by those who were going "back home" to spend Thanksgiving, and by those who had come to the city for a day's shopping and were returning, laden with packages and bundles. Friends hailed friends with the heartiness bred by the beginning of the gala season. The cars all seemed to be late, but there was none to complain. Chairs were drawn together in sociable groups, while their occupants spoke of their shopping experiences or related their Thanksgiving intentions. There were the restless ones who were constantly moving, and there was much talk, in heavy, masculine tones, of the prices turkeys and other country products were bringing. The lighter voices of the women were raised in discussions of household affairs, or of the frills and furbelows they had been buying.

It seemed more like a gathering of old acquaintances than a chance coming together of a heterogeneous company of people. The frequent opening and closing of the doors leading into the street, brought whiffs of frosty air into the heated room and inspired comment concerning the "first-rate" Thanksgiving weather. It was all good natured and cheery, even though the cars were late and home was miles away.

There was an elderly man in the crowd of waiting travelers, whose striking appearance and positivism of personality made him a dominant figure. He was uncommonly tall, big and brawny, deep-lunged and brown-faced. He wore a huge, fur overcoat which increased his height and bulk. His rugged features were sculptured in bold, strong strokes, and his face, smooth shaven, showed no weak lines that it should be hidden. When he spoke, his voice had a cordial, vigorous tone that proclaimed him a man of wholesome. "Praise ye the Lord" quality. One thought of him at once as the prosperous farmer, the bulwark of the American nation.

His wife was with him, and he spoke of her and addressed her as "Mother." She was a large woman with a triple chin and her figure leaned backward from the perpendicular, but "Mother's" round, highly-colored face beamed with the reflex of her warm-hearted, kindly nature.

The big man was restless and moved about, throwing out a great ringing laugh, now and then, when something appealed to his sense of humor. His eyes, underneath his shaggy brows, were keen and searching in their glances, and little escaped his vision. A young girl sitting alone and away from the rest of the people, attracted his attention. He watched her unobtrusively.

She was a slender, pale, little thing, with dark eyes too large for her face. She wore a bright red coat, elaborately punctuated with brass buttons. Her head was covered with a wide-brimmed, uptilted black hat, over which feathers were rioting that had seemingly gone mad. Her dusky hair fell in a fuzzy bag low down on her forehead, but for all her attempts at smartness she was pathetic.

She was unhappy about something for her eyes were gloomy and shadowed and the lines of her face were drooping. Her scarlet coat made her conspicuous in the duller-hued assemblage. She was discovered from the street, and three girls, caught by the exhilaration of release from shop or office or factory, came into the waiting room, breezy, exuberant, talking loudly and laughing louder. They rushed down upon the red-coated girl.

"Why here's Mame!" they chorused. "Why are you loafing here, are you expecting some one?"

She shook her head, negatively, in answer.

"Are you going somewhere?" She shook her head again.

"Well then, what are you here for?" they questioned inquisitively.

"I don't know," she told them wearily. "Guess I'm tired and lonesome," she explained with quivering lips.

"Come on with us," they invited.

They lowered their voices and spoke rapidly,. In spite of their caution the words—"Dance tonight...great time... all the crowd"—escaped and reached the ears of those who were within hearing distance.

The girl could not be persuaded by their inducements, and, after staring at her in puzzled, silent wonder for a moment, one of the three said carelessly: "Well, let's go. We've done all we can, Mame's got the Willies."

They turned away, relenting sufficiently to say in parting, "you know where to find us if you change your mind."

They went out of the door with the same rush in which they had entered. The girl gazed after them with fleeting interest, and then relapsed into the gloom they had failed to dispel.

The big man in the fur coat had taken a chair near the group while the girls were talking. He sat with his long legs tucked under him, his broad hands clasped together, his thick, gray hair adrift across his forehead, his slouched hat hooked over one knee, while he looked and listened intently. When the three exuberant ones had gone and the scarlet coat sat alone and lonely, he walked over to his wife and whispered something in her ear. She listened, moving her head back and forth in approval, until he had finished speaking. Without stopping to talk, she got to her feet heavily. "Land sakes!" she said. "Where is she?"

The two went to the girl and stood before her, enveloping her with their bigness. "Mother" spoke to her in a low voice which did not carry beyond the one she was addressing. The girl looked up at her startled, and shook her head in bashful refusal. The big man came into the scheme of things and assumed command.

"Now don't you be afraid," he said. "You come home with us and stay over Thanksgiving. You're lonesome," he went on. "Maybe you can't get to your folks. You're tired and sort of down. A change will do you good. I know exactly how you feel," he declared with a knowing nod implying a knowledge of matters not necessary to mention.

"Mother" chimed in and took up the burden of his song.

"Land yes," she said. "We'll be pleased to have you, and the children will be glad to have extra company. They're grown up considerable," she confessed, "but they all get home and act like children at holiday time. Now, come right along. It's time for the car and we'd better be outside and ready to get on so we can find a good seat. Do you have to tell anyone you're going?" she asked, speaking as if the question was settled.

"I haven't anyone to tell," the girl answered sadly, her few words revealing her trouble.

"All the more reason you should come with us," the big man assured her. "Will you come?" he persisted.

"Yes, I will," the girl answered with sudden decision. Her face brightened and the light came back to her eyes.

"Good enough!" the man exclaimed.

"That's right," his wife echoed with a comfortable laugh.

The room was in a stir. The delayed cars were arriving rapidly and the hurry and bustle of departure added to the confusion.

"Come on girls," the big man called. "Mother, you bring the little one."

He went on in front of them, his broad shoulders holding a clear path through the crowd, his head towering above those by whom he was surrounded.

And as he went, he flung right and left, words of good cheer and holiday greeting in a voice that must have sounded to the lonely girl he had befriended, as the voice of one singing in the wilderness, undismayed and unafraid.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

The Combination Oil Cure for cancer and tumors cures more cases than all other agencies combined. It has the endorsement of doctors, lawyers and ministers who have been cured, as well as hundreds outside of the professions. It is soothing and balmy, safe and sure, and the only successful remedy known to medical science. Originated and perfected after twenty-five years of patient, scientific study. Those afflicted, or have friends afflicted, should write at once for free books giving particulars and indisputable evidence. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

SOME RECIPES WHICH ARE WORTH FORTUNES

Quite recently the recipe how to make a certain bilious and liver pill was sold in a London auction mart for £4,900. Another pill was put up for auction at a reserve of £500. It produced of net profit only £341 per annum, but the auctioneer explained that this could be largely augmented by judicious advertising, says Tit-Bits.

Undoubtedly the most valuable recipe is that of the liqueur Chartreuse, green and yellow. When the monks were expelled from France they carried in a small steel casket the recipe, or rather volume of recipes, of the world-famed stimulant. At open auction it was sold for £330,000.

Eau de Cologne is a valuable secret. Giovanni Farina, the inventor of that wonderful perfume, at one time offered to sell the recipe for £750, but since then the value has risen enormously, and only a millionaire could buy it.

Worcester sauce was the invention of a butler many years ago. It was an indispensable requisite in the house where he was employed, and in course of time the head of the firm of Lea & Perrins bought the recipe for a trifle. That little scrap of yellow paper which made the fortune of the firm is carefully preserved, and is valued at many thousands of pounds. And the recipe for Day & Martin's blacking was given to Mr. Day 150 years ago by a grateful soldier whose coach fare he had generously paid.

When the pope was enthroned the brilliant red robes of the cardinals arrested the attention. All the crimson cloth of which these robes are made has been supplied for generations past by the same family of cloth merchants. They have a secret process by which the special dye is distilled, and the recipe is not to be purchased at any price. Only the heads of the family have been entrusted with the secret.

Typefounders have their secret methods. One very old firm, famous for the quality of its type, has a recipe for mixing the necessary ingredients for turning out a metal hard, durable, and yet which will not chip. The heads of the firm jealously guard this, and the disclosure of a trade rival would be a loss of many thousands of pounds.

The Oxford Press are proud of the quality of paper used in making their Bibles. It is thin and tough, and was the outcome of exhustive experiments. The formula is valued at a quarter of a million sterling. Bank of England notes are of a special paper, which belongs to the Portals of Laverstoke. That firm supplies all the paper to the Bank of England, and the possession of the recipe for making the paper has enabled the fortunate owners to accumulate a fortune.

Bacon is a popular dish, and a Wiltshire firm of bacon driers paid £10,000 for the Brandenburg method of curing hams. There are many trade secrets in connection with ham-curing.

Restaurateurs have any number of sauces and condiments brought under their notice. Every gourmand has a special way he likes a dish seasoned, and the happy proprietors of the old recipes are in the enjoyment of large incomes, simpy because they own a bit of paper an inch or two square. Usually, the most successful article is the simplest to make, if you know the way. A special chutney was sold a few months ago for £7,500; originally it was the invention of an Indian, and the recipe was obtained from him at the outlay of only a few rupees.

Absinthe was at one time only known to a French chemist, and perhaps for the good of the world it would have been better had the secret died with him. He sold it for a few hundred francs. A distiller detected the merits of the seductive liquor, and paid £10,000 for the chemist's note-book. He is said to have made a quarter of a million sterling by it.

But patent medicines have the steadiest value. Any popular pill or ointment or tonic recipe cannot be bought. The recipe means the whole business of the firm, and represents an annual profit of thousands of pounds. To sell the recipe would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. A sum of £25,000 cash was offered for the recipe of a certain medicinal syrup, but the bargain was not effected.

Lavender water is supplied to the king by Sprules, and the particular method by which this water is distilled is a carefully guarded trade secret. Marraschino comes from Dalmatia, and was easily enough obtained. But there must be many recipes of great commercial value in existence the use of which is confined to families. If known and taken into favor by the public a fortune would result.

AQUARIUM CAGE

A curious combination of bird cage and aquarium has recently been invented which enables both birds and fish to live together in comfort. The cage gives a curious effect of the birds flying and moving in the midst of water. The bird cage, which is made of glass, is really inclosed in a large bubble of glass, the opening being concealed at the base. When the glass and the water are both perfectly transparent the globe is invisible and the deception is complete.

Quick Work.

The Judge—Supposing your automobile was running at the rate of twelve miles an hour, how quickly could you stop it?

The Expert—Why, your honor, while running at that rate, I have stopped it time and again before the rear wheels touched the victim.—Town Topics.

During the Honeymoon.

Adoring Bride—Jack, darling, is this Wednesday or Thursday?

Doting Groom—I think it's Friday, dearest.

Adoring Bride—Of this week?—Life.

Factory Price

Direct to You

We are the only general merchandise house which owns, controls and directly manages a vehicle factory. We build our vehicles from the ground up and know what's under the paint. We add but one small profit to the cost of material and labor, hence our customers are getting a better made job in a finer finish and at a lower price than can possibly be secured elsewhere.

$19.80

"LEADER" Road Wagon — Imitation leather trimmed; carpet, wrench and shafts; just as Illustrated.

Write for further description.

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"CHALLENGE" Buggy—24 in. body, cloth trimmed; top, back and side curtains, storm apron, carpet, wrench and shafts. Write for details.

We also have better grades up to the very best and most stylish that can possibly be put together.

VEHICLE CATALOGUE FREE. Send for it today. It will give particulars about the above work. It also illustrates and describes the newest and best line of Runabouts, Stanhopes, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages, Carts, Spring Wagons, etc., ever quoted direct to the buyer. It explains the difference between good and unreliable work—between the hand-painted and the dipped buggy—and also explains our Guarantee of Satisfaction and

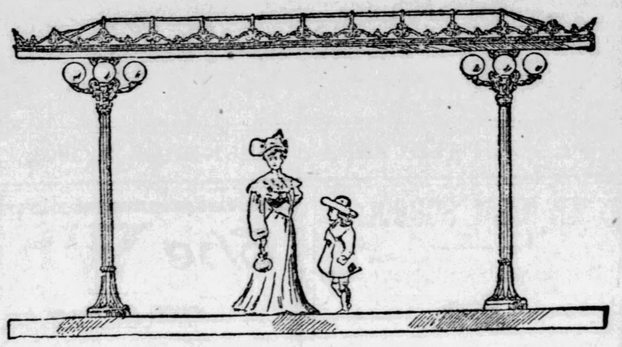
50 Days' Trial Offer.

Send a postal today for our Vehicle Cat. No. E1.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago

A special circular quoting our entire line of Sleighs, Sleds, etc., will be sent at the same time, if you request it. 42

ISLES OF SAFETY.



"Isles of safety"—harbors of refuge in busy city streets—are to beintroduced in New York.

President Canter, of the borough of Manhattan has accepted two designs for isles of safety drawn by Architect Harry Allan Jacobs, of 1133 Broadway. They are economical in construction, and are to be placed eventually in all parts of the city where the crowded condition of the streets makes them desirable.

The architect has endeavored to design structures as light as possible, while at the same time solid and graceful. By making the columns and other constructive members slender, in the same manner as the French have always solved like problems, the maximum amount of space is maintained on the "island."

The long, narrow isles shown in the drawing are designed to go in the middle of the wider streets, where there are congested throngs and vehicles, and where people can cross back and forth from sidewalks directly opposite each other.

The circular isles are designed for large squares, such as Madison or Herald square. People may dart into them from all directions. One column, with its cantilevered umbrella arrangement, is all the vertical construction necessary, leaving the entire isle with the largest possible amount of unobstructed space.

Both isles have roof coverings to protect pedestrians from the inclemency of the weather, the outer line of the roof covering being within the outer line of the granite step or platform.

The isles will be built of stone, and the columns and roofs of cast iron.

Architect Jacobs studied in Paris five years at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, and has formed his ideas in these designs largely from suggestions obtained in the French capital.

3.90

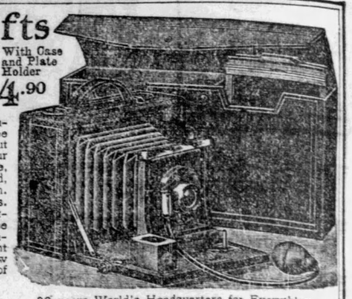
gratis on request. We will say here, however, that these cameras are fitted with all the new and desirable appliances and cannot be bought elsewhere at our price. The immense volume of our business makes large profits unnecessary. Send for Photographic Catalogue TODAY.

Christmas Gifts

Photography is very fascinating and a good camera is highly appreciated. Here are two new styles, perfectly reliable, guaranteed to give satisfaction. The Thornward Reliance Daylight Loading Film Camera, on the left, is particularly desirable for consecutive daylight exposures, as it can be loaded, reloaded and operated without recourse to a dark-room. The other, our Premium Folding Camera is a high-grade, beautiful instrument, which, when closed, measures but 2½ in. thick by 5½ x 6 in. Both cameras make popular 4x5 pictures.

A complete description cannot be attempted in this small space, but can be found in our complete catalogue of Cameras and Photographic Supplies, sent

With Case and Plate Holder 4.90



46 Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago

32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will someone please tell why cream will not come to butter? We have failed twice after churning three or four hours. If there is a cause please tell how to remedy it. I have been a reader of The Blade for several years and appreciate your paper very much.—Y., Reynolds Store, Va.

Has anyone ever planted maple trees for the purpose of making maple sugar? How old must the trees be before they can be tapped regularly?—W., Coudersport, Pa.

What are the best varieties of currants to plant for a market garden? Is there a better market or price for white or red currants?—G., Hyde Park, Ill.

Will some reader tell me how to manage bees? I wish to buy a swarm or two, and familiarize myself with bee culture by practice.—Widow, Marble Cliff, O.

We May Not Answer.

S. C. M., Archbold, O., sends a query concerning a disease which troubles the hands. The rules of the paper bar answers to such questions, either in the Farmstead or elsewhere. Don't fool around with home remedies; consult the best physician available. A doctor who has studied the recent investigations of the leading German physicians in skin diseases knows far more than anyone who is not a professional physician.

"Read the Blade!"

Editor Farmstead: I would like to ask the readers of The Blade if any of them can give me an efficient cure for a cow that sucks herself? I have a valuable cow that sucks herself, and I don't like to part with her, if she can be broken any way.—H., Smithfield, O.

A similar question was asked (and the editor's opinion given) in the Farmstead of The Blade of November 5. In the issue of Nov. 26 there were three remedies given by readers. Elsewhere in this column this week is another reply. Why not subscribe for The Blade? Or, if you are a reader, why not glance over this column every week? We note that your name is not one of the 36 subscribers at Smithfield.

Ridding Hogs of Lice.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to the inquiry of W. P., of Ottawa, Kan., I would say that sulphur is a sure cure for lice on hogs. Give the hogs a tablespoonful of sulphur apiece in their feed once a day. It would be well also to sprinkle some sulphur where they sleep. As sulphur is cheap, this simple remedy is inexpensive, and I know it will cure.—B., Wilbur, Wash.

A "Locoed" Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me what will cure a locoed horse. He ate a weed that made him crazy; starts at everything, eyes are red, and gets poor on good hay and grain. You can scarcely whip him along.—J., Pasadena, Cal.

There is no cure for such animals. The "loco" weed grows all over the southwest. When animals once eat it they constantly seek for more, in order to eat. It produces effects such as are described above. Whether an animal would recover if taken to some portion of country where loco does not grow, we do not know.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Will you please tell me, through your columns, if there is any such thing as tuberculosis of the liver in cattle? If so is it contagious?—B., North Springfield, Pa.

Certainly there is. Tuberculosis, in both man and beast, may be located in the lungs, in the liver, in the joints, in the intestines or kidneys. It is, of course, most commonly found in the lungs, because the tubercle bacilli are breathed in with the air. Tuberculosis is not a contagious disease, in the proper use of that term. The bacilli of the disease must find a lodgment in the system in order that the disease may be contracted. In the case of tuberculous liver in a cow, the germs might easily pass into the intestines, then be scattered on the ground, thus get on grass or hay, and be eaten by other cattle. As a matter of precaution, tuberculous cattle should be killed, for the disease is certain to prove fatal.

For Self-Milking Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I note in The Blade of November 5 that W., of Scott, O., wants a remedy for a self-sucking cow. Tell him to take two straps of leather that will go around the neck, and rivet six small barrel staves to them, so the straps will hold the staves, three on each side of the neck. The staves have the right slope, and the bend keeps them from sticking in the shoulder or head. Fit them to the neck and buckle the straps. It will be very light and will not interfere with the cow's feeding. She cannot turn her head to suck.—J., Humboldt county, California.

Half at a Time.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of November 19, W., of Lone Cedar, W. Va., asks this question: "Why does an apple tree bear one-half at a time?" The fruit buds are forming one year for the next year's crop. When the tree is so very full, there is no room for fruit buds, consequently it has to have a rest to store up fruit buds. This is why C.'s tree bears one-half at a time. By some means, when it began to bear, one side was better than the other, and there was no room for fruit buds, and this habit was formed. To remedy this, pick off nearly all of the apples as soon as the bloom drops, and you will have a full tree next season, aside from frosts or continual rains at the time of blooming, to wash the pollen out of the blossoms.—O., Woodlawn, Va.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead: Please give me a remedy for worms in horses. I have a young mare, 5 years old, that is the wormiest thing I ever saw. I have tried various remedies to no effect, and I can't get the worms away nor fatten her. Can you give me a remedy in your valuable column?—D., Catlett, Ga.

There are several species of worms found in the intestinal tract of horses, and each requires different treatment. The most common is the lumbricoide worm, whitish red in color, from 4 to 12 inches in length, and looking much like the common earth-worm. Its thickness is from that of a lady's little finger down to that of a rye straw, thickest at the middle, and tapering at both ends. It is found chiefly in the small intestines.

The pin-worm is 1 to 2 inches long, semi-transparent and thread-like, and found mostly in the large intestine.

The tape-worm is white, flat, thin, broad and jointed. The head is very small, and at the smallest end of the worm. Tape worms in the horse sometimes measure 20 to 30 feet in length.

The symptoms of worms are slight colicky pains at times; there may be switching of the tail, frequent passages of manure, with some slight straining, itching of the anus, rubbing of the tail and rump against stall or fence; the horse is in poor condition; does not shed his coat; is hide-bound and pot-bellied; the appetite is depraved, the animal licking the walls, biting the woodwork of the stall, licking his body, eating earth, and being particularly fond of salt; the bowels irregular, constipation and diarrhea being noticed. The one certain symptom is the occurrence of worms in the manure, or the flat joints of the tape-worm, which are somewhat like gourd-seeds.

Treatment: In every case, let the horse do without any food (giving nothing but water) for twelve hours before giving the medicine, and then follow the worm medicine, after a proper interval, with a physic to carry off the worms.

If the horse passes the lumbricolds, or large round worm, give twice daily, for three or four days, a drench composed of turpentine one ounce, and linseed oil two or three ounces; on the fourth day follow with a physic of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce.

If suffering from pin-worms, medicine by the mouth is useless. Inject into the rectum infusion of tobacco, or infusion of quassia chips, one-half pound to a gallon of water, once or twice daily for a few days, and then follow with a physic.

To destroy tape-worms, areca nut, male fern, and pumpkin seeds are recommended. After three days' treatment, follow with a physic.

Worms are found as a rule in horses in poor condition, or weak and debilitated. They commonly are found in horses that are on wet or marshy pastures, and in those that are compelled to drink stagnant water. Put the horses on dry, clean pasture, and give pure water to drink. Follow the treatment for worms with a vegetable tonic, to improve the appetite and powers of digestion. Give one-half ounce of Peruvian bark, or gentian, or ginger, or quassia, twice a day in the feed, or in a drench. Otherwise the worms will accumulate again.

Tanning Skins.

Please tell me how to tan hides with fur on or off, especially marten.—M., Crawford, Idaho.

Please tell me how to tan and prepare sheepskins for buggy robes—that is, with the wool on.—E., Dayton, Wash.

Please repeat the recipe for tanning hides with the hair on.—M., Metamora, O.

We reprint from The Blade of nearly two years ago the following, it was written by a friend in Michigan, in response to a request for a method of tanning deer skins; but it is applicable to all pelts, including sheepskins with the wool on:

First take the hide and soak in a barrel to remove the hair and grain. For this take cold water and ashes; stir much and closely, so it will not spoil. When it is ready, take it out of the water, lay on the graining beam, and scrape the hair and grain off at once. For the graining beam take a hardwood or basswood log, about 8 inches in diameter and 8 feet long; peel the bark and make it smooth and true on the top side, so you will not make any holes in the hide; bore two holes in the bottom for the legs, and let the other end rest on the ground; make the legs long enough that your breast will come against it, to hold the hide in place. Next take an old drawing knife, and grind the blade square so there will be two square edges on the back, and use this to scrape the hair, etc., from the hide. When this is all removed wash in water till clean, and then hang up.

For the tanning solution take alum, 1 pound; salt, 2 pounds; saltpetre, 2 ounces; water, 2 gallons; add hot water and add 1 ounce carbolic acid to keep it sweet. Soak your hide in this tanning fluid till it is tanned through and through, and do not take it out till then. It will take from ten days to two weeks to do it. Then take your hide, wring it as much as you can, to remove the most of the fluid, and hang on the back of a chair to dry. Never dry in sun, as they will dry in spots and make hard patches in the hide. When it is about half or two-thirds dry, spread it on the floor and give a good coat of neat's-foot oil; roll up with the edge tucked in, so all will dry alike. Leave a day or two, then unroll it and work and stretch every way. Scrape it with a dull knife, and keep doing this till it is dry.

One can also tan hides for rugs in it. To do it, clean the fat and flesh all off and soak in the pickle for a couple of weeks; take out, drain and let it dry slowly. When about two-thirds dry commence to work it on your lap, then sand paper it, and work till dry.

The skins of water birds, like ducks, geese and loons, can be tanned for various uses, such as mats, trimming of various sorts, etc. To get the skin, slit them down the back, cutting off the wings and legs close off all fat and rub freely with alum 4 parts and saltpetre one part. Fold together and lay away for a couple of days to a week. Then unfold it, work down with fine sand paper and give a dressing of lard to soften.

The following is the "Indian smoke" process of tanning: Remove the hair, etc., as before, and take a beef or hog brain, place it on a shingle and put it in the oven a while to cook it; tie it in a cloth, and put water enough in the dish to cover the hide. Put the brain and work out brain through the cloth with the hand; leave a day or two; take out, scrape it, stretch it, etc., every way till dry; then smoke in a barrel with decayed wood. Then place back in the fluid, and go over the same process until it is as soft as the finest flannel cloth. It will take three or four soakings to do it. It is a tedious job to tan buckskin this way, but it is the best. If you get ten cents' worth of muriatic acid, and put in the first recipe, with the alum and salt, and make in a sheet-iron dish, the hide will be black.

Cures for Bone Spavin.

Editor Farmstead:—I see by the statement you make in the Farmstead, under date of Nov. 19, that some subscriber is in want of a cure for bone spavin. Below you will find one that has cured dozens of spavins and ringbones, but of course will not remove the enlargement, except when first started:

Take of ammonia, turpentine, soft soap and salt, equal parts; mix and apply twice a day for one month. The lameness will disappear in two or three weeks. I have used this remedy on dozens of horses and have never known it to fail. The parts should be cleansed with warm water occasionally, otherwise it will become gummy and will look bad. To prevent the hair from coming off, apply powdered chalk. Don't waste an hour after applying the liniment. Hoping to hear of the cure of the subscriber's horse in the near future.—P., Plano, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of Nov. 19, you say "bone spavin is usually incurable." I have cured many a spavin, removing both lameness and enlargement, by using the following remedy:

Take oil of spikenard, of spirits of turpentine and of muriatic acid, each one ounce; put them into a large necked bottle. Make a swab by winding a cloth around a stick and use this in applying the liniment. Apply only to the enlargement. Be careful not to use enough to remove the hair. Apply three days in succession, then wait three days and then repeat. It will seldom require a longer use, if applied when the spavin is first discovered. It should be thoroughly washed with soap and water 24 hours after each third application. This is a powerful blister, if used in excess, but washing in water will stop its effect.—H., Central City, Neb.

Hunting Wild Bees.

Editor Farmstead:—For C., of Blaides, Pa.: For hunting wild bees, make a box three inches square out of quarter inch lumber; cut a groove in or near the top; cut a glass to fit. Cut from an inch board one and a half inches wide; bore two one-inch augur holes not quite through and fit midway inside the box. The glass is the top, the bottom is open; take one cup of honey and one of water, put into a bottle and you are ready to go into business, if you start as soon as frosts come in autumn. Fill the pockets in the box one-half full. Find bees on flowers; take the box in the right hand, place over the bee with the left hand under the box; catch as many as you wish; then place the box on a stump or fence, and leave it for a short time. Get a line on them as they fly and keep moving in the path them fly, and when you will find it in a hurry. When moving, have several in the box. Early autumn is the best time to hunt them.

For winter or spring, heat stones or bricks, place thereon honey comb or wax, and a little honey; set up a good smudge; have said box ready and when they get to coming freely, move ahead as before.—A., Box Elder, Va.

Lice on Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—F., of Ottawa, Kas., wants a sure and inexpensive way to rid hogs of lice. In 1897 I had about 125 hogs, big and little, old and young, that were literally covered with lice. I took an old cedar railroad tie, set it in the ground three feet deep and solid, wrapped a couple of old sacks around the tie, about a foot above the ground, and saturated the sacks with coal oil. Then I sprinkled a bucket of shelled corn around the post. In eating the corn, the hogs touched the oiled sack. Three times a day I oiled the sack and put corn around the post. The hogs all learned to rub on that oiled sack. Every louse disappeared. About two years afterwards, I bought a new male hog that had lice. In a few days my whole bunch of hogs—about 16 head—were lousy. I oiled the old sack still on the railroad tie, and in a few days every louse was gone.—O., Clay Center, Kan.

The Boll Weevil Pest.

A pest which threatens to become as destructive as the locust or the potato bug ever were is receiving just now a good deal of anxious attention from the experts of the agricultural department. States not interested directly in the growing of cotton have paid little attention to the ravages of the cotton boll weevil, but the south is thoroughly alarmed over the situation. Experts in Washington say the insets have not spread all over the Texas cotton area, but it is estimated that the damage to that state's crop this year will amount to not less than $15,000,000.

The southern planters are looking to the government for a cure or preventive, but little encouragement is held out to them. On the contrary the experts predict that the weevil will in time spread over the entire south and that the annual damage, based on that already reported in Texas, will amount to $50,000,000, or one-half of the entire crop's value. If these prophecies shall prove correct it will mean a calamity not alone to the south but to the nation and the world, since most of the product used in foreign mills comes from the United States, and the experiments in developing new cotton areas give no immediate prospect of success. The loss of half the American cotton crop would mean disaster at home and abroad.

The government experts, thus far unable to suggest a cure, go so far as to intimate that the entire system of cotton growing may have to be changed. They suggest the use of a fast growing variety of the plant, which can be planted early, cultivated quickly and picked before the insects can get in their destructive work. The prospect is a dubious one at best, but science is never balked for long, and it seems incredible that no remedy for this scourge can be found except by revolutionizing the whole cotton planting industry.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York: The Five Nations, by Rudyard Kipling, is a volume which are collected, all of his later verse, written since 1896.

Two Little Savages, by Ernest Thompson Seton, is a story for boys of two boys who lived in the woods. It tells how to camp out, and many other things pertaining to woodcraft.

From the Outlook Co., 287 Fourth avenue, New York: Backgrounds of Literature is a finely illustrated volume from the graceful pen of Hamilton Wright Mable which brings before the lovers of Wordsworth, Emerson, Whitman, Goethe and others, some of the influences which made them what they were in their life, but more especially in their work.

In the Days Before King Arthur is a novel by Warwick Deeping, treating of the love story of Igraine, the mother of King Arthur, and Uther, king of Britain.

The Forest, by Stewart Edward White, is a series of chapters on life in the woods, held together by the story of a thousand mile canoe trip through the wilds of Northern Michigan and Canada.

From A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago: How George Rogers Clark won the Northwest, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, is a valuable historical work, containing the substance of eight lectures on the subject, the author being connected with the University of Wisconsin.

In the Storied Ohio, by the same author, is a revised edition of Afloat on the Ohio. It is the story of an historical pilgrimage, told in an informal way, and describes the author's experience while taking a skiff journey of a thousand miles on the Ohio.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

John Maxwell's Marriage, by Stephen Gwynn, is a strong historical novel, laid in the north of Ireland about the time of the beginnings of the American Revolution.

Two Centuries of Costume in America, by Alice Morse Earle, describes the costumes of each period, from Sir Walter Raleigh to Lafayette. There is also much information, comment and anecdote concerning the details and incidents of Colonial life, and a host of beautiful illustrations.

Our Country's Pride names a collection of between three and four hundred pictures, covering the personnel of the United States army and navy, the ships of the navy, and the operations of the army during the past few years. Cupples & Leon, New York.

Indians of the Painted Desert, by George Wharton James, is a charming book describing the Hopi, Navajo, Wallapai and Havasupai Indians of the Southwest as they exist today. The illustrations, from photographs, are valuable. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The Immortality of Animals, by Dr. E. D. Buckner, is a defense of the theory that animals, as well as man, are immortal. Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

Mr. Salt, by Will Payne, is a vigorous novel of American business life, with its scenes laid mostly in Chicago. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Sally of Missouri, by R. E. Young, is a thoroughly enjoyable novel, its scene being laid in the hills of Missouri. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The Pensionnaires, by Albert R. Carmen, is a charming love story of some American tourists in Europe and the people they meet in various pensions (family boarding houses) in Germany, France and Switzerland. Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston.

A History of the Mississippi Valley, by John R. Spears and A. H. Clark, begins with the discovery, and tell its history to the time it passed into the possession of the United States. A. S. Clark, New York.

Eleanor Lee, by Margaret Sangster, is an old-fashioned story of a wife true to her ideals and to her husband under adverse circumstances. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

Cherry, by Booth Tarkington, is a very bright little story, told by Mr. Sudgeberry, a fearful prig, and a suitor for Cherry's hand. If you can laugh at all, this book will make you. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

The Inside History of the Carnegie Steel company, by James Howard Bridge, tells the story of the growth of this great industry from the little forge of Andrew Kloman to the vast property sold to the United States Steel Corporation. The Book-Lover Press, New York.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

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I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic rheumatism must be dragged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,00 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask but one question; that is, one may be on one question, or all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The First Thanksgiving.

Will you please give me a good description of where, when and how the first Thanksgiving was celebrated?—L. W., Fort Bend, N. Y.

The institution of Thanksgiving Day was a growth, a development. No one time when the Christian people of a state or city or locality first observed a day of thanksgiving for some special event and then ordained that it was done from time to time. For centuries that Christianity existed before Thanksgiving Day, as a special institution, is exclusively American, and grew out of the devout spirit of the New England colonists. For a long time after the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, in which they were joined by Governor Bradford sent out four men, "that they (the colonists) might in a more special manner rejoice together." Probably that is what is meant by the term. As to details of the first observance of the event—

Models of Salutation.

What is the modes of greeting in the United States and the origin of each?—J. Mansfield, Pa.

There is something which has never been settled so far as the editor knows. As a matter of fact he never run across it, and certainly is not able to prepare a satisfactory answer himself. The handshake, which is a survival in western Europe and in some parts of the United States back to the old days when the right hand of each other was extended as a token that the right hands was simply a precaution against a sudden dagger-thrust and quite a satisfactory one, under the circumstances, if the other fellow happened to be left-handed. As to verbal salutations, they originated in quaintness. They are usually a matter of habit, and the polite Englishman or American says "How do you do?" or "How is your health. Thus, "good morning," or "good evening" is equivalent to "I wish you a good morning," or "good evening," as the case may be.

Induction and Deduction.

Please discriminate between induction and deduction as used in the study of psychology. Please give extensive illustrations of each word.—W. W. G., Marion, O.

Induction and deduction are physchological terms considered, in principle essentially the same; both alike consist in the process of forming judgment in the form of a conclusion, by use of information at its reason or ground. In induction, we start from observed likenesses or milknesses, of quality or of behavior in individual cases. We solve problem by concluding that the reason why the particulars is to be found in some general or universal relation among all "sufficiently similar" individuals. In deduction, we start with an general solution of the problem which is already in the individual case. We then determine the correctness or falsity of our solution by referring the individual case to some principle regarded as already established."

Mrs. Scott Siddons.

Please give a short sketch of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, elocutionist and dramatic reader.—S. Lamberton, O.

The lady was a great-granddaughter of the great Mrs. Siddons, the famed English actress, and Fanny Kemble says of her that her exquisite features presented a perfect living miniature of her great-grandmother's majestic beauty." Mrs. Siddons was born in India in 1844, of English parents, of course, and was educated in Germany. Her first professional appearance was at Nottingham, England, as Lady Macbeth. Her first public appearance in America was at Newport, R. I., in June, 1868; and her first American appearance as an actress was at the Boston Museum. Her husband's name was Canter; but his wife objected to its use on the stage, and the young husband had it legally changed to Scott-Siddons—the first the family name of his mother, the second that of his wife. We have not the date of her death.

The Sun and Clock Time.

We have been told that the sun dial indicates correct time on only two days in the year. If that is so, what are the days, how much is the variation, and what is the cause of it?—W. T. G., Milton, N. Y.

The Weekly Blade of Feb. 18, 1902, we think, in an article over a column long, with diagram, clearly illustrating the facts. The exact time when the sun is on the meridian varies from day to day, because of the inclination of the earth to the plane of its orbit, and because in some parts of its orbit the earth travels faster than in others.

If you have a clock keeping exact time, the sun and the clock will be together four times in the year—on April 15, June 15, August 31 and December 24. From April 24 the sun is behind the clock, the difference becoming greater and greater until about Feb. 10, when noon by the clock is about 15 minutes later than by the sun. Then it gets less until the two agree on April 15. From this date until June 15, the sun is ahead of the clock. From June 15 to Aug. 31, the sun is slower than the clock. From then it gets ahead of the clock until Dec. 24. About Oct. 1 the sun is 16 minutes ahead of the clock.

International Date Line.

What is the international date line?—R. B. Sterling, Kan.

When it is noon at any meridian on the globe, it is midnight at the meridian directly opposite. Hence arises the necessity for an agreement among all the most commercial nations of the globe upon a line which shall be considered the starting point. This is called the international date line. It follows the meridian of 180 degrees in the main, with some deflections to suit the wishes of the inhabitants of certain islands. It begins at the South Pole, follows the 180th meridian for a time, to a point opposite the southern end of New Zealand, then turns northward and follows a line parallel to the 180th meridian, leaving the Samoan Islands on the east; then goes back to the 180th meridian, which it follows to the North Pole, with three minor variations, one of which is that the line passes through Behring strait. If east of the line it is the day Sunday, West of the line Monday; and ships, in crossing the line change the count of the day.

Snowfall on Mountains.

Please tell me why, when the snow falls continually and never melts on top of the high mountains, that they never increase in height.—R. T., Athens, Tenn.

Part of the snow evaporates, as invisible vapor of water. The most of it slowly works its way down the gorges and valleys, and melts as it reaches the snow line; or else the mass of snowy ice in the valley forms a glacier. All of the interior of Greenland at the northern part is covered with an enormous cap of ice and snow hundreds of feet thick. This ice descends the valleys, forming glaciers, which reach the sea, and then huge fragments of the glaciers break off and are carried out to sea. These are the icebergs so common in the North Atlantic ocean; and they all come from Greenland. You should read some good school text-book on physical geography.

Norway and Sweden.

Please give me the names of all the rulers of Norway and Sweden, the dates of their becoming rulers and their deaths or when they were dethroned.—B. D., Hinn, W. Va.

We regret to say we have nothing which gives such a list—only the more notable rulers—those who made an impress on European history.

Sheridan at Winchester.

Will you please tell me what General Sheridan was doing at Winchester at the time of Early's surprise at Cedar Creek battle?—J. M. P., Elizabeth, W. Va.

Sheridan had been called to Washington by the President for a conference on military matters, and was on his return to his own headquarters. He was just starting, with his staff, from Winchester when the sounds of battle reached his ears.

List of the Presidents.

In the Weekly Blade of November 26, the list of Presidents, with dates of beginning and ending of terms, got badly mixed in some manner. It is herewith repeated, in correct form:

George Washington, 1789 to 1797.
John Adams, 1797 to 1801.
Thomas Jefferson, 1801 to 1809.
James Madison, 1809 to 1817.
James Monroe, 1817 to 1825.
John Quincy Adams, 1825 to 1829.
Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1837.
Martin Van Buren, 1837 to 1841.
Wm. H. Harrison, 1841, died same year.
John Tyler, 1841 to 1845.
James K. Polk, 1845 to 1849.
Zachary Taylor, 1849, died next year.
Millard Fillmore, 1850 to 1853.
Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857.
James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861 to 1865 (assassinated).
Andrew Johnson, 1865 to 1869.
U. S. Grant, 1869 to 1877.
R. B. Hayes, 1877 to 1881.
James A. Garfield, 1881, killed same year.
Chester A. Arthur, 1881 to 1885.
Grover Cleveland, 1885 to 1889.
Benjamin Harrison, 1889 to 1893.
Grover Cleveland, 1893 to 1897.
Wm. McKinley, 1897 to 1901 (assassinated).
Theodore Roosevelt, 1901 to ?

The Wilmot Proviso.

Please give us a concise history of the Wilmot proviso, its authorship, its introduction, substance of the proviso, its effects on the then two parties—Whig and Democratic, north and south.—C. H. K., Mansfield, O.

David Wilmot, born 1820, died 1868, was a lawyer at Towanda, Pa. His support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836, brought him into public notice, and later he was elected a representative in Congress, serving from December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851.

During the session of 1846, while the Mexican war was going on, a bill was introduced placing about $2,000,000 at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of enabling him to make a treaty with Mexico, paying her that sum, and the return to acquire a considerable area of territory. Mr. Wilmot moved an amendment which read: "Provided, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." The house adopted this amendment, passed the bill, and sent it to the Senate in the last hours of the session. In the senate a motion was made to strike out this proviso, and the debate lasted until the hour of final adjournment, and so the bill died. In 1848 the proviso was moved in the House as an independent resolution, but it was finally laid on the table. When first introduced in 1846, the proviso seemed to have a good chance of passing, but in the congressional campaign of that year the southern Democrats were forced by public opinion into determined opposition to it. The northern Democrats favored the proviso, and at the same time favored the annexation of upper Califorinia. In this dilemma, the doctrine of "popular" (or "squatter") sovereignty was devised—in effect, that the people of a territory should determine the question as a relief to the northern Democrats, by enabling them consistently to oppose the Wilmot Proviso. The matter led to the organization of the "Free Soil" party in the north, the nucleus of which was the Van Buren Democrats of the north. This party nominated Van Buren for the presidency in 1848, on a platform which declared for "a free soil to a free people," and that "Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king." The Free Soil party was afterward swallowed up in the Republican party. We never heard it intimated that Wilmot was not the actual author of the proviso.

Gen. N. B. Forrest.

Will you please publish a sketch of the life of the rebel general, N. B. Forrest?—D. P., East Smithfield, Pa.

Nathan Bedford Forrest was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1821; died at Memphis in 1877. From 1842 to 1852 he was a planter in Mississippi. Then he removed to Memphis and became a real estate broker and a dealer in negro slaves. When the civil war broke out, he had amassed a considerable fortune. He entered the confederate cavalry service, and was made lieutenant colonel. He escaped with his command at Fort Donelson; took part at Shiloh, and in the attack on Murfreesboro in July, 1862. He was made a brigadier general; fought at Chickamauga and later transferred to northern Mississippi, with the rank of major general. He was in command at the massacre of Ft. Pillow, which was universally execrated at the north. He was very active during the operations of Hood and Thomas in Tennessee, and in February, 1865, was made lieutenant general. He was finally routed by Gen. James H. Wilson, April 2, 1865, and on May 9 he surrendered at Gainesville. He was a very illiterate man. In his dispatch announcing the capture of Ft. Pillow, which is still preserved, he wrote below, "We busted the fort at ninerclock and scattered the niggers. The men is still a-killareen in the woods." We have no record of his parentage.

Partition of Virginia.

Was it the legislature of the reorganized government of Virginia or the legislature of the confederate state of Virginia which gave its consent to the formation of West Virginia? If of the former government, by what authority?—Reader, Cox's Mills, West Virginia.

On April 17, 1861, the Virginia convention adopted an ordinance of secession. On April 22, some 1,200 citizens of the western part of the state meet in mass convention at Clarksburg, denounced the action of the Richmond convention, and called on the loyal people of the state to choose delegates to a convention to meet in Wheeling, in May 13. Similar meetings were held elsewhere and delegates from 25 western counties met at Wheeling at the time set and passed resolutions denouncing the ordinance of secession and providing for a convention of all the loyal counties of Virginia adhering to the national government. Elections for delegates were held on May 26, and the convention, representing 40 counties, met at Wheeling, June 11, and in the name of Virginia repudiated the acts of the Richmond convention and authorities, elected a governor of the reorganized state of Virginia and appointed other state officers. The loyal legislature assembled at Wheeling on July 2, elected two United States senators, and on August 20 passed an ordinance providing for an election on October 24, to decide upon the formation of a new state. The people declared in favor of this by a large majority. On the same day delegates were chosen to a constitutional convention, which met in Wheeling on November 24, and framed a constitution which was ratified by the people on May 2, 1862. On May 13 the loyal legislature gave its consent for the formation of the new state, as required by the United States constitution. Congress, by act of December 31, 1862, provided for admission of West Virginia into the Union, upon the abrogation by the people of the provision of the state constitution that no slave or free negro should come into the state for permanent residence. This was done March 26, 1863, and on April 20, President Lincoln issued his proclamation that the state constitution should go into force 60 days from that date. Hence June 20, 1863, is deemed the date of admission.

No National Holidays.

Will your please inform me whether Thanksgiving is really a national holiday and whether a teacher can by law collect pay for teaching on that day?—J. B. W., Clinton, Mich.

A national holiday can only be made by act of congress, and so far congress has never enacted that any day should be a holiday—not even Sunday. That is left to the legislatures of the several states. Hence we have no national holidays.

As to the other part of the question it is a matter of your state law. Any justice of the peace or lawyer will tell you whether your state law makes Thanksgiving day a legal holiday or not.

St. Patrick's Day.

Why is the 17th of March celebrated by the Irish? Was it the birth or death of St. Patrick? Why is the green worn on that date?—H., Conneautville, Pa.

March 17 is the day dedicated to St. Patrick in the saints' calendar of the Roman Catholic church. It was he who went as a missionary to the Irish, who were heathen, and converted them to Roman Catholicism, in the fifth century. He is considered the patron saint of Ireland by the Irish Catholics. Green is symbolical of Ireland, which is called the "Emerald Isle" or the "Green Isle." St. Patrick is believed to have died at Down, in Ireland, on March 17, A. D. 493 or 495.

Registered Bonds.

Will you please publish an explanation of registered government bonds—when issued, when they mature, and where is the best place to purchase them?—A. J. G., Lewistown, O.

Of every issue of government bonds now in the hands of the people, part of the issue is registered and part is coupon. For instance, take the 2 per cents. You will note, in the quotations, "registered 2s," or "coupon 2s." Both bear 2 per cent. interest, but differ in the method of paying the interest. A coupon bond has printed on it coupons; one for each semi-annual interest payment. When due, the holder cuts off the coupon, which he can get cashed at any bank. A registered bond has no coupons, but a blank for the name of the holder. This name, and the number of the bond are registered at the United States Treasury, and when the interest is due, a check is mailed to the holder in payment. When you buy registered bonds, you must have them transferred to you on the Treasury books. If you wish to purchase United States bonds, any national bank will buy them for you on the market. Consult the cashier.

The Phillippines.

Will you please give me a thorough description of the resources of the Phillippines?—H. S., Keeler, Mich.

We should think any good school geography would furnish you the facts. The primeval forests are magnificent, containing dye-woods and hard-grained timber of the most valuable varieties. The agricultural products are rice, corn, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hemp, etc. The minerals are coal, iron, copper, gold, lead, sulphur, quicksilver, alum, jasper, marble and building-stone. All that is needed is time and capital to develop these abundant resources.

The Extra Session.

How much in your opinion, will this extra session of congress cost the government? In other words, what will the cost more than if congress had not been called together before the regular session?—T. S., North Lemmiston, Mass.

We have no means of knowing, and of course are not guessing at things. The members of both houses of Congress, their private secretaries, and the subordinate officials of both houses, are paid annual salaries; hence there is no added expense on that account. The printing of the Record for the extra session, and other incidental expenses, appear to be all the added cost. But why raise any question about it? This is the second time we have had a query as to the added cost of the extra session and we should like to know what prompts them. You should remember that, were there no extra session, congress would probably be in session a month or so longer next summer than it will now be. In all probability, the added cost of the earlier session will be balanced by the saving through earlier adjournment.

Quantrell, the Guerilla.

What was the full name of Quantrell, the Kansas guerilla? When and where was he born, where raised, and what was his reputation previous to the civil war?—C. F. P., Westwood, Va.

Quantrell's father was named Thomas. He was a brilliant man and a school teacher of note, being principal of the Canal Dover, O., schools. He died in 1854, leaving the widow and four children, the eldest of whom was William Clarke Quantrell, born July 21, 1837, at Canal Dover, who later became the noted guerilla. The latter also began his career as a school teacher. At the age of 16 he drifted west and eventually to Kansas. Through this loss of some land in that state, he became embittered and reckless and started on a gold-seeking expedition. Then the civil war broke out, and he cast his lot with the south and began guerilla warfare. At one time a reward of $100,000 was offered for his capture. Quantrell was killed in Kentucky in 1865. His aged mother died on November 23, 1902, at Springfield, O., at the age of 84 years. Three years ago she came there from her home in Kentucky to become an inmate of the Odd Fellows' Home at Springfield. She was buried at her old home, Canal Dover.

Oklahoma.

When was Oklahoma opened to white settlers? That is, what was the date of the rush? Please give a short history of Oklahoma.—M. C. H., Guy's Mills, Pa.

Oklahoma is an Indian word, meaning "beautiful land." Its total area is 39,030 square miles. It was originally part of the land set aside for the Indians, and called Indian Territory. In 1886, the tribes to whom the lands of the Indian Territory had been granted, ceded the western portion of them to the United States, with the stipulation that they should be used for settlement only by other Indian tribes or freedmen. The western land sharks claimed that the lands were the property of the government, and open, like other public lands, to settlement under the homestead laws. Attempts were made by "boomers" to take possession, but they were driven out by United States troops. The government reopened negotiations with the Indians, who, upon payment of an additional sum, waived all conditions. Oklahoma was opened for public settlement at noon on April 22, 1889. By evening 50,000 settlers had camped on their claims. It was organized as a territory on May 2, 1890.

"Unlisted" Stocks.

Please tell me the meaning of the expression used with reference to stocks and bonds, "not listed."—J. D. P., Kindrick, Va.

The New York Stock Exchange is the center, for the United States, for buying and selling securities. It has a governing board, and no dealings on the exchange is permitted in securities which have not been carefully scrutinized by this board, and by them placed on the list of stocks, etc., in which dealings are allowed. Securities not on this official list are "unlisted," and therefore not dealt in on the stock exchange.

Boxing the Compass.

There is a term used on shipboard, "boxing the compass." Please explain it.—W. F., Purdy, W. Va.

On the card of the mariner's compass is marked the 32 points of the compass. To "box the compass" is to name these correctly in order, beginning with north. They are: North, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, northeast by east, east-northeast, east by north, east—and so on for each of the four quarters of the compass.

Anthony Hope Hawkins.

Please give a sketch of the life of Anthony Hope.—W. D. M., Burgettstown, Pennsylvania.

The full name is Anthony Hope Hawkins. He was born in London in 1863; received an university education, and was called to the bar in 1887, but devotes himself to literature.

"Off" and "Near" Horses.

Please explain, through your paper, the origin of the phrase off and nigh, as off horse and nigh horse, and why so used.—J. C. S., Leeds, Kan.

We never heard the word "nigh" used in this connection, neither for horses or oxen; nor is the use of "nigh" mentioned in any of the great modern dictionaries. They all give "near."

These terms originated in driving horses or oxen from the ground, the driver walking on the left hand of the team. The "near" animal is the one next to him, the left-hand one of the pair; the other is the "off" animal. Similarly, a man harnessing a horse always stands at the animal's left side; the near hoofs or legs are those on the animal's left, the "off" ones on the right.

Humming of Telephones.

Will you explain whether it is the wind or electrical influences that makes a telephone hum and how it is done?—W. D. M., Caton, N. Y.

The humming in a telephone receiver itself is due sometimes to discharges of static electricity in the atmosphere and sometimes because of induction from high potential conductors—as, for instance, where the telephone line is close to a street railway trolley wire. The humming of telegraph and telephone wires is due to the wind. These wires are strung as tightly as possible, and a very light breeze causes them to vibrate. The tighter they are the higher the pitch of the musical note they produce.

Tolstoi.

Will you give some information concerning Tolstoi?—T. H. E., Atwood, Tenn.

Count Tolstoi (which seems the preferred spelling) was born in the government of Tula, Russia, in 1828. He was educated at the University of Kazan, served in the army in the Caucasus and in the Crimean war, where he was in command of a battery. He took part in the battle of the Tchernaya, in the defense of Sebastopol and after it was sent as a special courier to St. Petersburg. He retired at the end of that war. After the liberation of the serfs he lived on his estates, working with the peasants and also devoting himself to study. He is a novelist, social reformer and religious mystic. His first novel was written between 1865 and 1868.

Copyright.

How does the author of a book come in possession of the two copies to be sent to the librarian of congress, and is it necessary for the publishers names to be printed (by the author) on the title page of the author sends to the librarian of congress? Please make it all plain.—F. L., Pueblo, Colo.

What is meant by "publishing" a book? It is simply making it public—that is, offering it for sale to anyone who wishes to buy. It has to be printed and bound, and be ready for sale before it can be published. As soon as complete copies begin to be turned out from the bindery, the two copies are forwarded to the librarian of congress. If the author owns the copyright he can arrange with the publishers to do this for him, so that the law is complied with, which requires these copies sent before publication. Why should special pains be taken to omit the publishers' name? Don't you realize that all these business details are familiar to publishers, and that they can be attended to without asking us to devote space to them?

The Panama Railroad.

Please give a short sketch of the Panama railroad, who built it and in what year it was built.—J. B. L., Rondo, Mich.

The tremendous influx of gold seekers to California after the discovery of gold in 1848, was greatly hampered by the difficulty of getting there. There were but two routes at first: Over the plains from St. Louis or Ft. Leavenworth, or by vessel around Cape Horn. Soon the gold-seekers and adventurers took the shorter way, by sea to Chagres, on the isthmus of Panama, or to ports in Mexico, crossing by land to some Pacific port, and then by vessel to San Francisco. In 1850 William H. Aspinwall, a merchant of New York, whose firm had the largest Pacific mail service in New York, secured the contract from the government for carrying the mails by steamer and across Panama between New York and San Francisco. He obtained a concession from the government of New Granada (now Colombia) for a railway across the isthmus. This was begun in 1850 and completed and opened February 17, 1855. At the eastern terminus a new town was started, which was named Aspinwall, but later they changed its name to Colon. The road is 47½ miles long, and cost $7,500,000. The Colombian government received annually $10,000 as compensation for the free transit of foreign mails across the isthmus and 3 per cent of the gross receipts. It took the shortest recruing to the government under this arrangement is about $250,000 per year. The road is owned by an American company.

Miscellaneous.

D. W. F., Corvallis, Ore.: We are without the information necessary to answer.

S. M. B., Schade, Tenn.: We never heard of him. No work on authors mentions him. Isn't his book trash, and he a mere scribbler? We should infer so.

A. R. D., Westwood, Mich.: The little pearls found in oysters, the color of a white cooking bean, are of no value whatever. If one could be found of true pearl luster, it would be worth a little something.

A. H. C., Quinton, Va.: If there is a postmaster at Indianola, he is certainly white. We are without any means of knowing where there are colored postmasters.

L. B., New Jasper, O.: We can not publish anything about the lives of notorious criminals, and we ask you to try to find something more improving for your own reading.

J. M. M., Rymer, W. V.: There is no way of getting the party vote of the survivors of the Grand Army. It is certain that a majority vote the Republican ticket, but that is all. Gen. Black, commander-in-chief, is a Democrat.

CHINESE CRIMINALS.

Chinese judges have ideas of their own as to the punishment of criminals. One of the penalties for minor offenses by women is to fasten them, as is shown in the accompanying photograph, and exhibit them to the public gaze. They are required to stand for many hours every day thus fastened together during the term of their imprisonment.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simpy send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

The Light That Failed.

New York Sun.

Ruskin had just finished his "Seven Lamps of Architecture."

"Very good," said the critics, "but can you throw any light on how much a house will cost after the architect gives his estimate?"

Wishing to change the subject, the great man hastily began to write on another topic.

EGGS CAUSE DIVORCE

They Make Women Neglect Their Duties.

Divorces are hatched out of eggs, according to Mrs. Sarah Rorer, who has won fame as a cook. The eggs themselves are innocent, she explains. The trouble is that too many women eat them for breakfast and then, because eggs are heavy food and bring on a feeling of lassitude, housewives neglect their duties and husbands become angry.

"If fewer women ate eggs for breakfast there would be fewer cases of divorce," says Mr. Rorer. "We would not hear so much about wives neglecting their work in the morning to lounge in easy chairs and read the dally papers. Homes would be kept more tidy, husbands would be better satisfied with their helpmates and the quarrels that disrupt families would be recited less frequently in the courts of the land.

"I do not mean that any woman eats too many eggs at a time. That is not the point. If one woman should eat one egg for breakfast each morning, it would be too many. The morning meal should be varied. And few women realize this. They change the style of cooking the egg, but they stick to eggs."

RED MAN TREE.

Another "Indian outbreak," this time in the peculiar formation of the trunk of a Welsh oak! When looked at from either of the two sides the shape of an Indian's face is visible, the features and suggestion of a "redman's" headdress being

quite distinct. The trunk is nine feet in length and its largest circumference is twenty-one feet ten inches. The portion which resembles the Indian face is five feet six inches in length.

"The red man tree," as it is sometimes called, is nearly forty feet in height, and although very ancient, its foliage is rich both in quantity and tint. It stands in the park of an English nobleman.

ORATORS REHEARSE THEIR SPEECHES

Hitherto people have been under the impression that Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were more or less impromptu, or at least that he did not rehearse his "effects," though he may have marshalled his facts, and, perhaps, thought out the line of his argument beforehand, says the London Tatler. One of his admirers, however, says he declaims the whole in advance to his private secretary. I suppose this is approximately true of all great speakers, though few like to admit it. In exceptional instances when thoroughly at home with the subject it may be that the abler ones attempt the impromptu and succeed; but the gift of thinking as well as speaking to the extent required for a lengthy oration is one rarely enjoyed even by a first-class statesman. Lord Beaconsfield used to deliver his "draft" speeches to his wife. John Bright has been known to do the same with his particular friends for audience. In the days when he was home secretary Sir William Harcourt diligently practiced his principal speeches in the gate with the aid of a looking glass. I have heard that the late Lord Salisbury got up his great efforts verbatim in his armchair with eyes half-closed, while Mr. Gladstone rehearsed his with Mrs. Gladstone as carefully and persistently as a star actor preparing for a new piece.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FOLLICULES.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It is the shallow wound that bleeds the most. It is the shallow grief that weeps the most.

There was never a lie without offspring.

From your heart you should pity him who does not know how to be a fool.

In the house of friendship there are no rooms to rent.

When a woman is good, she is good. When a man is good, he isn't bad.

Content is one of those intangible words which shimmer before one's mind as the rainbow shimmers before one's eyes.

You say that there must be two persons to every love case? Pardon me, but you are wrong. There have been many cases of love so constituted that the girl loved the man, and the man loved himself for being loved.

Usually when charity begins at home it ends there, too.

Each one of us likes to think that he is a deeper mystery than the Sphinx's riddle, while every other person in the world hath no more depth than a "Mother Goose" quatrain.

THE GENTLER SEX.

We note that the Harvard registration figures do not include the young women of the Radcliffe annex. Why not?—Boston Herald.

Miss Mirian Grant, daughter of Mrs. Ulysses Grant, and granddaughter of General U. S. Grant, is described as "an old-fashioned, really, truly girl, loving her home and clinging to fluffy chiffons and elaborate toilettes, instead of rigid tailored garments, which she considers unwomanly and unbecoming, especially to her own particular style. She is an ashen blonde, with pale blue eyes and a very distinguished air."—Louisville Herald.

A high dive of the hair raising order was made by a woman athlete in front of the Elks' building, on Prospect street. Fifteen hundred people held their breath while Lizzie Valdis, a professional acrobat, mounted one of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1's extension ladders and from a height of 62 feet made a pretty dive into a netting, a few feet above the ground. —Hartford Times.

Jennie Peacock, of Washington, Pa., has expressed a desire to marry a man who is in jail, charged with murder. She does not know him, but says she has become interested in him, and wants to marry him so as to "reform" him. To his credit be it said that he has flatly refused to accede to the foolish girl's request, even though by so doing he should secure his freedom.—Buffalo Times.

Members of L. Bordman Smith Command No. 53, Spanish War Veterans, are planning to organize a ladies' auxiliary in the near future. A committee has been appointed to have charge of this undertaking, and communication with headquarters at Washington in regard to the matter has been going on. The mothers, wives and sisters of members, and widows of deceased veterans, will be eligible to membership.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE WISEST MAN IN THE WORLD

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 6 Is "Solomon's Wise Choice," I Kings 3:4-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

There is something rather sad in the way in which David is permitted to slip out of this course of Sunday school lessons, and out of the sacred history. His passing is obscured by his son Solomon's coronation. The old king, whose fidelity, wisdom and broadmindedness had brought the Jewish nation to the high point at which Solomon received it, is all unconsciously lost sight of in the splendors of the newly crowned prince. Of course David himself would have had it so. His life and work found their fruition in Solomon's brilliant reign. All that he had done he would willingly have counted but a preparation for this golden period in Israel's history. After all, every life is at best but a preparation for some other life that is to follow; most of us are engaged in laying foundations for others to build upon.

By several bold actions, Solomon, at the very outset of his reign, made sure of peace in the kingdom by putting away, by death or banishment, Joab, Adonijah, Shimei and Abiathar. The sword was busy for a time; plainly the new king was no hesitating, fearful weakling, but rather a man of iron. The result was wholesome, and the whole kingdom was soon able to turn its attention to the great national project of temple building. But, first of all, Solomon called a national assembly of worship and sacrifice at Gideon.

When the Heart Is Tenderest.

It was at this place and on this occasion that Solomon made his wise choice. He was amid sacred scenes. A great religious festival had stirred and mellowed his heart. The deepest feelings of his nature had been quickened. As a revival of religion pierces beneath a man's exterior life and arouses dormant emotions—and it is to be noticed that the best sentiments lie deepest—so the finest impulses of the king's heart moved at this time.

There are some places and seasons that are more favorable than others to the solution of spiritual problems. One reason why people should go to church is that there they are likeliest to give their inner natures an opportunity to be heard and to gain the ascendency. It is wise to put one's self under influences that will elicit the best that is in one. Solomon's revelation, which came to him through a dream, might never have been made had it not been for the great sacrifice at Gideon.

A Young Man's Choice.

In his dream Solomon heard God saying, "Ask what I shall give thee." The fancy is one that appeals to every youth, that of being permitted to choose from among all of life's possibilities; although in Solomon's case it was more than a fancy, an actual opportunity such as no other mortal ever enjoyed. Then, in a sense every young person has all of life unfolded before him, to choose what he will. He may elect to gratify his senses or to serve his spirit; he may choose things or truth, gold or God. The choices men make make or mar them. What we are is largely the result of how we have chosen.

That sudden power had not turned the young king's head is made plain by his reply. He recognized the responsibilities of his position. Nor was he ignorant of what he owed to his father David, or of what they both owed to Jehovah. He perceived his own limitations and temptations; a consciousness of his youth and unfitness weighed him down. These very traits, however, were signs of fitness. His high calling to the office, which should not be overlooked by teachers of this lession, was a prime qualification for office-holding. In asking for more wisdom he displayed the wisdom that he already possessed.

The Philosopher's Stone.

The gift Solomon asked when told to choose from all the rich store of omnipotence, was the understanding heart, that he might perform his high duties well. As he himself later wrote, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom."

In so asking Solomon secured the philosopher's stone which transmutes all the baser metals of life into pure gold. Wisdom enables one to attain, or, failing of attainment, to compensate. Wisdom is the branch that sweetens the waters of every Marah. By it any evil situation is made tolerable, and every pleasant situation enjoyable.

Solomon's choice was a kingly one, and it pleased God. The young man had not asked for long life, or wealth or revenge upon his enemies, or any other petty thing. God is always glad to see a spirit of breadth and magnanimity in a man. He loves bigness of soul. The persons whose greatest desires are for human service and whose whole compound fits the whole world's welfare, are the ones whom he honors and uses. Because Solomon chose first wisdom for service, he was given all the lesser rewards for which he had not asked. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

The Best Gift Granted.

So Solomon's desire was fulfilled, and he became the wisest man that ever lived, before or since his day. His works and his words show how completely God's promise to him was fulfilled. Unlimited wealth and exalted station were placed at the disposal of his wisdom, and all three became world-marvels.

The writings of Solomon show us how deep was his understanding of life, and how practical the application he made of his wisdom. It is to be noted that he did not crave this boon merely as an honor for himself. It was not for display, but for use, that he sought wisdom. He wanted to be wise that he might rule well. His ambition was to be the best possible king to his people, which is the sort of ambition that the Lord loves to aid in every man.

The One Condition.

Solomon began his reign by a full and implicit recognition of his dependence upon Jehovah. From God came his power, in God was his hope. Because he put God first he was promised the desired boon of heavenly wisdom. Now he was informed that should be at any time leave Jehovah out of his reckoning the promise would no longer be binding. The plain condition imposed was, "If thou wilt walk in my ways."

Right here is where many another man than Solomon, whose beginning was as fair as his, and as lofty in religious purpose, comes to failure. The cough world is allowed to come between him and God. He even smiles or sneers at the ardent religious devotion of his youth. Yet that same devotion is the assurance against soul shipwreck, which, after all, is the only real failure. It needs the lamp of religious faith to light a young man's path through life to success.

MADE FROM TREE STUMPS

Objects of Art Produced by Japanese Workmanship.

Local curio dealers, says the Washington Post, have lately obtained certain objects which are the products of the latest development of Japanese art. Some years ago the Japs were quick to notice that Europeans and Americans greatly admired the work which they perform in carving the roots of certain hardwood trees, such as teak and persimmon, and also in converting such roots into handsome stands for vases. Finding that all objects brought a ready sale at high prices they have lately turned their attention to the production of a class of objects that are quite the latest departure in the way of Oriental art. The first step is to obtain the stump of a tree, and these vary in size from a fairly large tree down to a small sapling. The trunk is removed with a saw, leaving a perfectly flat and smooth top surface, and the under parts are similarly removed, so that in this shape the stump might be used as a handsome vase stand without further elaboration, provided a little varnish were applied to the surface. Such was the old way of treating tree stumps, but the new process is different. The top and outer surface is treated to a black lacquer, so that when finished the stump looks for all the world as though it had lain for years in some peat bog and had undergone partial carbonization. But this is not all. With sharp tools the Jap workman hollows out the under part into a deep bowl, the rim or edge of which, following as it does, the uneven contour of the stump, loo

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

SENATOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

"Just what was to be expected" is the popular verdict on the speech of Senator Morgan in the Senate when the announcement was made that he had been relieved from duty as chairman of the interoceanic canal committee. It was, of course, a bitter attack on the President, and an arraignment of his motives. He reiterated the unproved charge that Mr. Roosevelt knew of the plans of the Panama revolutionists before the uprising began, and "stood ready with armed ships to protect those engaged in it." Then he wailed as a prophet of evil over the woes that are to come quickly because the chief executive prefers the Panama route for the canal to the Nicaraguan one, to which Mr. Morgan is pledged.

He believes war will come with Colombia as a result. May be so; but suppose the United States had neglected its treaty duties and rights, had allowed a Colombian force to land at Colon, or Panama, or both, and to carry on a war to reduce the Panaminos to subjection? There would have been war in that case; and, as the railroad itself would have been the object of attack by Colombians until the revolutionary forces were driven off, then to be attacked in the same way by the Panaminos, our forces would perforce have had to fight to preserve the railway and to maintain traffic uninterruptedly.

Ase there would certainly have been a fight if the President had taken the course Mr. Morgan attacks him for not adopting, we can regard the possibility of the war he predicts with equanimity. There will be no war unless Colombia makes it. And if she does, her ports will be blockaded by the United States navy, and we can await with assurance the outbreak of another revolution in Colombia to bring another set of men to the top, with whom peace can be made. Mr. Morgan is an old man, and seems to have reached a mental stage in which he is thoroughly pessimistic unless his own ideas and prejudices are made the national rule of action.

THE COLOMBIAN DEBT.

Colombia is pretty deeply in debt, and her bonds are owned in Europe—largely, it would appear, by English holders. Colombia is not good pay; and her ability to meet her obligations is of course considerably reduced by Panama's declaration of independence. Panama has the canal route, and will herself receive the cash payment therefor, as well as the annual rental, which begins nine years hence. Consequently the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, is bestirring himself in the interests of the English holders of Colombian bonds. Representations will be made to the United States government, and its good offices will be asked to obtain Panama's acceptance of her proper share of the Colombian debt.

That Panama will be willing to take her just part of the burden may be considered certain. But what is her just share? Colombia declared her independence of Spain in 1811, and it was secured through General Bolivar in 1819, when an union was formed with Venezuela and Ecuador. All this time, Panama was a province of Spain. It was not until November 28, 1821, that Panama declared her independence of Spain, and that her territory should belong to the republic of Colombia. The Panama commissioners say that the new republic will likely object to the payment of any portion of the debt of Colombia which accrued before this date. In this they certainly have right on their side. But no doubt a strong effort will be made to saddle as much as possible upon Panama's shoulders—and all the more because of her excellent financial outlook in connection with the canal.

CHICAGO STRIKE SETTLEMENT

After having read the Tattersall arraignment of the Chicago City Railway Co., one finds it difficult to reconcile the arbitrary and radical demands therein made with the terms of settlement since agreed upon. It would seem that the Tattersall explosion was the last gasp of the strikers and that they grew suddenly peaceful just when they looked the most threatening.

They demanded everything; they accepted—whatever they could get. The wage scale is to be arbitrated by a comparison with wages paid in other cities. The company declared its readiness to do this from the outset. The company retains the privilege of employing whom it pleases and of discharging as it sees fit. This was the main point of contention. The union demanded the right to run the company's business to the extent of regulating employment, and the company maintained that it would never surrender—and, it didn't.

Men are privileged to make choice of routes, and this is the only point wherein the employes have made headway. But it has been purchased at a cost of over $80,000 in wages and considerable bloodshed. The strike has been in operation for nearly two weeks and has been a disgrace to the strikers and to the city in which the disorder has been possible.

There is reason to suppose the street car men expected the support of the city administration. For a day or two Mayor Harrison was dumb, and the strikers worked their sweet will on the company's property, assaulted its employes and insulted patrons. Then he awoke to the responsibilities of his office and proceeded with vigor to uphold the law. He deserves censure for the delay, praise for the energy he exercised afterwards. Had he remained passive twenty-four hours longer, Chicago would have witnessed scenes rivaling in horror the Haymarket riot.

There was no excuse for the strike. There was no dispute over wages that could not be amicably adjusted, and there was no possible chance for the employes to force the company to turn the operation of its vast business over to the union. The strikers have lost, the company is out of pocket and the public have been harassed and discommoded. It is one of the most unfortunate breaches of which organized labor has been guilty.

BRISTOW'S REPORT ON THE POSTAL FRAUDS

Read the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, and then blush that you are a citizen of the republic.

Blush that you claim for friends and neighbors men who have, for years, systematically robbed the treasury of the best government on earth.

Mr. Bristow's report is long and yet it gives merely a bare outline of the frauds that have been unearthed in the postoffice department. It will attract especial attention in Toledo, because this is the home of August W. Machen, who was honored with an appointment by President Cleveland, and afterward promoted to the head of the free delivery division of the postoffice department. According to Mr. Bristow's report, Machen began doing business four days after his promotion, and kept at it for nine years, passing safely through two congressional investigations and covering the administrations of four postmasters general.

While an indictment is not a conviction and The Blade is not disposed to prejudge a case, enough has been discovered to convince the public that Mr. Machen is not to be trusted in an official capacity. If he is not guilty of appropriating funds to his own use, he has been very extravagant in the bestowal of public favors, and his removal was for the good of the service.

The report of Mr. Bristow deals with all the cases that have come before him for investigation in the postoffice department. It reveals a system of corruption that is appalling. One wonders, as he reads, how the government has managed to keep the hinges on the treasury vaults; how it was the thieves did not carry away the very stones from the capitol.

Contractors seem to have been well informed how to insure their bids favorable consideration. Competition or quality of goods cut no figure. The man with the most inferior article, if it was the highest priced, stood the best show, for the conspirators understood that he could pay the biggest rake-off. As it was necessary to have middlemen in transactions of so much importance, it required considerable swag to go around.

Whatever the result of the trials yet to come, the investigation is likely to result in a change of method in doing the public business. The matter of contracts will be more carefully scrutinized and a system of checks devised to protect a public officer against the evils of temptation. No one man should be permitted to make contracts at will.

THE CUBAN BILL.

The house of representatives declines to agree to the Senate's plan of adjourning the extra session and letting the Cuban reciprocity bill go over to December 16. Why should there be any unnecessary delay? It is not as though the matter were a new one, needing thorough debate.

The Senate, last winter, ratified the treaty of reciprocity with Cuba, after making certain amendments. The Cuban government accepted those amendments. Since then, some three-quarters of a year, all that has been required is the enactment of a bill to carry out the treaty provisions. This measure is made necessary from the fact that the treaty changes existing law as to duties on imports, and hence the House must give its authority for these changes as well as the Senate.

The bill covers exactly the provisions of the treaty as it was ratified by the Senate. There is nothing added, nothing omitted. The House passed it promptly, and sent it to the Senate. As the Senate ratified the treaty by a two-thirds vote last winter, what possible need of delay is there in passing a law to put it into effect? Let the Senate do its duty.

THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

The revolution in San Domingo is over, President Wos y Gil and his cabinet took refuge on a German war vessel, and the revolutionists, occupying the capital, will now proceed to govern and rob the country until some aspiring individual starts a new revolution to obtain the loot of office. The revolution which is thus ended, had its origin in the ambition of the governor of Puerto Plata, the chief seaport of the republic, to hold a cabinet office. President Wos y Gil refused him. Then he plotted with Jiminez, and started the revolution by turning his town over in the interests of the latter, who is a chronic revolutionist.

The Dominican Republic, often called San Domingo, is one of the two alleged republics which occupy the island of Hayti. Its area is about half that of the state of Ohio; its population nearly a half million, mostly negroes and mulattoes. The language is Spanish. The country is fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, coffee and cocoa; the forests contain valuable woods, and there are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, iron and coal. The country is all right, but the people are very low in the scale of civilization. In fact, it is asserted that the population of both the republics occupying Hayti, which is almost entirely negro, has retrograded toward barbarism within the past half century or so. The succession of revolutionary movements shows the low level of civic morality.

These two republics, like some others to the southward that might be named, present a perplexing problem to the United States in connection with the Monroe doctrine. By it we notify European powers to keep "hands off" these so-called republics. But their authorities often have a very vague comprehension of international obligations. They may at any time repudiate debts owed to foreigners, break contracts by which foreign capital is induced to develop their natural resources, and so on. The only argument they can understand is force. It would seem that we owe it to international comity to keep these turbulent little states in order, and to compel them to keep their obligations. If we do not act as policeman among them, we will have a war with some European power to maintain the Monroe doctrine on behalf of some worthless little country—like San Domingo, for instance.

CLEVELAND WILL NEVER BE A CANDIDATE

Grover Cleveland has settled the question of his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He declares he is unable to open his mind to the thought that, "in any circumstances or upon any consideration, I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the presidential nomination. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive."

This somewhat ponderous statement of a finality is made in a letter to St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. That paper, some months ago, came out strongly in favor of the ex-President's candidacy, and has kept the boom going with considerable vigor ever since. Mr. Cleveland expresses his gratitude "for the manifestation of kindly feeling" on the part of Democrats which the Eagle's boom brought out, and makes it the occasion of announcing to the section of the Democratic party represented by that paper that "your candidate I cannot be."

Mr. Cleveland thus takes himself definitely out of the race. Mr. Bryan was reluctantly compelled by the prevailing conditions to announce, in a half-hearted way, that he is not a candidate. This clears the field of the two most prominent men in the circle of possible nominees. The Eagle, in making Mr. Cleveland's letter public, announces its support of Alton B. Parker, chief judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. Mr. Bryan suggests the name of John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio. Neither gentleman is anything more than a dernier resort, for neither has attained national prominence. Neither is more politically than a state quantity, and does not measure up to the requirements of a presidential nominee.

BRYAN'S CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Bryan waited until he put the seas between him and the United States before he announced his choice for the Democratic Presidential nominee of next year. This was a needless precaution, for his choice will be received with Homeric laughter by the majority of the American people. John W. Bookwalter is a very pleasant gentleman, but in essential qualifications for the highest office in the land he does not reach any higher standard than does the twice-defeated Nebraskan himself.

Mr. Bryan's selection is made on the stop-gap principle—that almost anybody will do next year, as Democratic defeat is certain. That will put Mr. Bookwalter (should he be the candidate) out of the running for 1908. By that time the present era of prosperity may have passed, the cyclic course of trade and industry have reached a period of depression. That is what Mr. Bryan is waiting for. His political fortunes thrive on discontent and hard times. His main hold as an orator is Dowie-like denunciation of the existing status; and when that happens to be good, as at present, he is shorn of his strength. He is like the stormy petrel, which is always in evidence, screaming over the sullen waves of the sea as the heavens grow dark and the gale rises. He has not given over the hope of reaching the Presidency; but he has learned that a demagogue can not reach it except through popular discontent. He therefore is biding his time. He evidently regards Bookwalter as a good enough man to sacrifice next year, leaving the field open to him four years later.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

There is a stiff fight put up before the senate committee to prevent it from making a favorable report on the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general. If the attempt fails with the committee, then it will be renewed on the floor of the senate.

This fight is really being made by Major Rathbone, of malodorous fame in connection with the Cuban postal frauds, to "get even" with General Wood for his share in securing Rathbone's conviction. Rathbone's efforts would have but little force were it not that Senator Hanna is aiding him. The senator does not believe Rathbone guilty, it appears; and hence his help in the effort to prevent Wood's confirmation. Senator Teller and other enemies of Mr. Roosevelt are also busying themselves in helping Rathbone. But it must not be forgotten that Rathbone was found guilty in the Cuban courts, and gained his freedom only by the amnesty granted to all American prisoners.

The charges made by Rathbone and his friends are: that Gen. Wood did nothing at Santiago and Havana entitling him to especial credit; he was a party to a rascally intrigue to get rid of Gen. Brooke, that he might succeed the latter as military governor; that he was in criminal collusion with gamblers and convicts; that he received a $5,000 silver service from a gambling organization in return for a concession; that he used his personal position to wreak his spite on Rathbone; and various other discreditable acts.

These charges all came up at the time of the Rathbone trial; and if we mistake not, they were examined by the war department and dismissed as unworthy of further consideration. Neither Secretary Root nor President Roosevelt is in the habit of permitting malfeasance in office, nor of rewarding men against whom there are any well-founded suspicions. On the matter of these charges, now revamped for use the second time, the people of the United States will side with Wood, every time. And if there were no argument other than the eagerness of Rathbone for personal revenge, Gen. Wood's confirmation should be promptly made.

All of this Rathbone antagonism screens itself behind the question, also raised for the second time, whether Gen. Wood has rendered services sufficiently valuable to warrant his having been "jumped" over a large number of army officers, his seniors in rank and terms of service. He was, within the space of five years, promoted over the heads of 596 officers of higher rank and longer experience, of whom 15 are generals serving in the line, and of whom nine have each seen at least 41 years of service.

It must be borne in mind, however, that all this "jumping" was done by President McKinley. The question was raised in the senate when the late President nominated him to his present grade of brigadier general. President Roosevelt is not attempting to jump Wood over any one's head. Wood's promotion comes in regular course, by the retirement or promotion of the officers ranking him. He is the senior brigadier; a vacancy has occurred among the major generals, and it belongs, by right of grade, to Gen. Wood.

All this matter of "jumping" Wood was threshed out in 1901, when President McKinley nominated him a brigadier general, "jumping" him over other heads. The senate apparently was satisfied then that his merits entitled him to the advance. Now, a matter settled two years ago, is again brought up, and at a time when there is no "jumping." Being merely a cover for the Rathbone attack, it should not have much weight. However, the opposition is so vigorous as to throw some doubt on the outcome.

THE CANTON MONUMENT.

The National Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of raising funds and erecting a worthy monument to William McKinley over his grave at Canton, has completed the most onerous portion of its task—the raising of funds. The treasurer is Governor-elect Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, and he reports that $450,000 are now on hand. Of this, $400,000 is to be devoted to the erection of the memorial, and the remaining $50,000 will be invested, the income to be devoted to the maintenance and care of the structure, and of the grounds surrounding it.

The necessary funds being subscribed and paid in, the next step is to decide on an appropriate design for the memorial. The competition was opened to all American artists, and a large number of designs have been submitted. It is said, however, that the most of these, if not all, will be dropped from consideration; and the time for receiving designs has been extended to January 1 next. It has also been decided to ask the leading members of the American Institute of Architects for opinions and advice in the choice among the designs submitted. It is to be hoped that the design accepted will be one that will commend itself not only to the present generation of Americans, but to future ones. There is but little in American mausoleum architecture so far to be commended. We need a new departure.

WHEAT A PROFITABLE CROP

There is a general impression among people—at least outside of the farmers themselves—that wheat is not a largely profitable crop at the prevailing prices. Is this an opinion that has survived the change of conditions since the first half of the last decade, when wheat-raising certainly was not profitable?

The Stillwater Gazette, a prominent paper of Oklahoma, speaking of the agricultural interests of that territory, says: "Cotton raising is on the decline and will go out of date soon and give way to wheat and corn." Oklahoma has a rich soil, and a climate adapted to cotton-raising. This year the total crop was 213,000 bales. With cotton at eleven cents a pound, or thereabouts, and the certainty that the supply will hardly equal the demand, one can but wonder why the Oklahoma farmers are willing to abandon this crop. Ten-cent cotton is always considered a very profitable crop in the cotton belt. Is there really more money in wheat (and corn) than in eleven-cent cotton?

SALOON BANDITTI IN CHICGO.

The confession of Gustave Marx, of Chicago, following his arrest for the murder of Detective Quinn on Saturday night, is an awful revelation, and well calculated to make us pause and wonder whether, after all, the world is growing better.

Enough of his story has been verified by investigation to warrant the authorities in the belief that it is a true statement of the operations of the worst gang of bandits with which Chicago has had to deal.

Succinctly put, Marx acknowledges that he was principal or a participant in—

Robbery and murder in a saloon, August 1.

Robbery and assault in a saloon.

Robbery in a saloon about a month ago.

Robbery in a saloon.

Car barn robbery in which two employes were killed and one desperately wounded. The three thieves divided a booty of $2,250.

Attempted hold-up of Chicago & Northwestern express, when a fireman was shot in the foot.

Here are six outrages against society occurring, in less than six months' time, and all perpetrated by mere boys. Marx is not over 21, and his accomplices are about the same age. The four are sons of respectable and hard working parents. It has not developed that the boys suffered more hardships than their associates, or that they have just cause for making war on society. But they were frequenters of saloons, they drank heavily and they shook dice and otherwise gambled. They needed money to keep them going, and, as they couldn't earn it, they stole it. They held life of little value and went prepared to kill. The car barn robbery was one of the most vicious in the criminal annals of Chicago. The employes who were engaged in checking up the day's receipts were shot down without a word of warning. Other operations of the bandits betrayed a brutality almost incredible.

These boys started in early. Just to what extent their parents are responsible is a question to be determined only by investigation. But the impelling force was strong drink. If the saloonkeepers had obeyed the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, this chapter of crime might never have been written. It is the first violation that upsets the whole theory of society and leads to contempt for all laws. And the man who has this contempt and who tries to sow its seed in others, is a menace to good government.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT ON THE PANAMA ISSUE

The efforts of some of the Democrats to make the President's attitude regarding affairs on the isthmus a political issue, do not meet with unanimous acceptance, by any means. A goodly number of the Democrats in Congress are giving hearty support to the policy of the President. More than this, many influential Democratic papers, especially at the South, have come out in support of the President's course regarding Panama and the canal. For instance, the Atlanta Constitution says:

The Constitution holds the Panama question as a business proposition. It sees no legitimate field for political exploitation of it by either party. We approve of what has been done, not because it has been done by President Roosevelt and will be supported by the Republican party, but because we would have expected a Democratic president to have done the very same thing and to have been supported in so doing by every patriotic Democrat. What is writ is writ! The situation is in our hands, without a taint of dishonor, and can only be released by us with a stigma of self-contempt.

Even in the United States Senate, despite the bitter antagonism of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, there is a strong though quiet support of the existing status. Democratic senators are saying to each other, in quiet talks, that it will be very unpopular to oppose a course of action which will bring the accomplishment of the isthmian canal more quickly than any other possible way. While this is undoubtedly true, they might put the matter on a much higher plane, by taking the ground that the question of building this vast work, designed not only for our national advantage but for the benefit of the entire world, should not become a political issue.

The question of the hour is: Shall they be called Panamanians or Panamese?—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

They call themselves Panaminos, which is the Spanish method of indicating "an inhabitant of." The same termination is found in "Filipino." Why not follow the analogy of the Spanish language in the one case as well as in the other?

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Extra Session.

It was arranged nearly two weeks ago that a vote should be taken in the senate on the Cuban reciprocity bill on December 17. It was thought at that time that both houses might adjourn the day before Thanksgiving, but a change in this program was compelled by the attitude of the leaders of the house, who took the ground that the extra session was called for the purpose of disposing of the Cuban reciprocity bill, and that the session should not adjourn until that legislation was disposed of. In the meantime the speaker of the house has gone ahead with the work of organization, progressing the make-up of the committees as fast as possible. As a result, the extra session of congress will lapse into the regular session on the first Monday of December.

The Panama Treaty.

It is evident that, as far as the government of the new republic of Panama is concerned, there is to be no delay in the ratification of the canal treaty recently signed. It has been arranged that a special train will be ready to transport the special messenger from Colon to Panama, where the members of the junta will be in readiness to act upon it, and the return of the messenger to the United States will be in every way expedited. No doubt whatever appears to be entertained as to the action of the junta; indeed, it is reported that that body has already held a meeting, at which the ratification of the treaty has been decided upon. The terms of the treaty are, of course, by this time unofficially in the possession of the members.

Affairs in Santo Domingo.

The republic of Santo Domingo, comprising the eastern and larger part of the island of Hayti, has been sorely vexed by internal dissensions. It is now emerging from the usual conditions of a revolution, as the result of which President Wos y Gil will give place to Gen. Jiminez, formerly a president of the republic. The articles of capitulation have been signed and the provisional government will take up its functions there directly. The United States has a natural interest in affairs in Santo Domingo, by reason of the fact that it lies almost directly between the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The entire island has an area of a little over 28,000 miles, of which something over 18,000 are comprised within the Dominican republic. A considerable part of its trade is with the United States. It is noturally a matter of regret to the government of the United States that the republic should continue to be disturbed by internal dissensions, though there seems no likelihood of the concessions made by the late government being lost by the change in the turn of affairs.

Russia and Japan.

The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio is said to be due to the inability to reach an understanding in regard to Corea. It is said at St. Petersburg that tentative terms on Manchuria have been settled. The attitude of China causes no concern in Russia, but there is some nervousness over the attitude of the United States.

Mr. Bryan Next Year.

A dispatch from Chicago, carefully written and giving many indications of having come from some one with much inside knowledge of what is going on in the Democratic party, at least in the Bryan wing of it, is to the effect that Mr. Bryan will be present at the next Democratic National Convention, and though not a candidate for the Presidential nomination will lead the fight for his "principles" and will make a greater contest than he did in the Chicago convention of 1896. Then, if his side loses, it is alleged that he will be taken up by the Populist element and given a nomination, though possibly under a new party name. The story is given for what it is worth, but there is nothing inherently impossible in it. The program accords precisely with what is believed by many to be Mr. Bryan's capacity and disposition to make trouble for all Democrats who do not acknowledge him to be infallible.

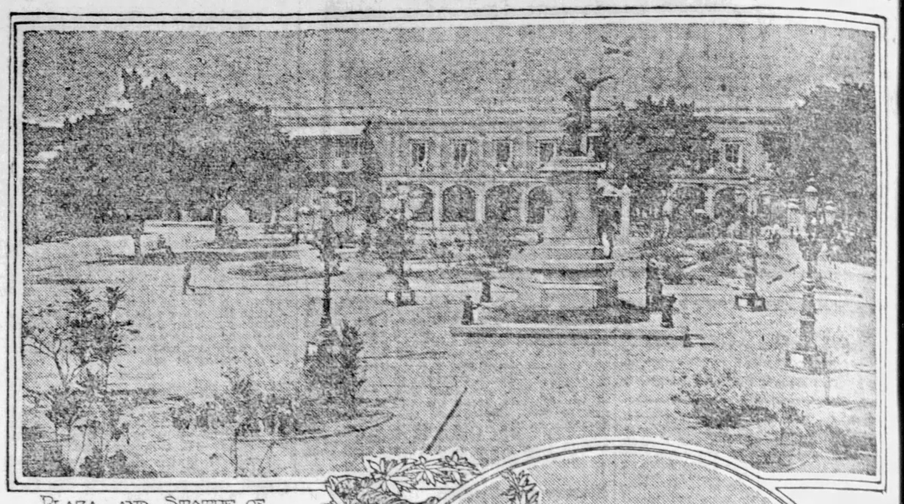
The Galapagos Islands.

The report is again revived that the Republic of Ecuador, which owns the Galapagos Islands, has been trying to sell them to a European power, or a syndicate backed by one of the powers. The Galapagos group lies in the Pacific about 800 miles southwest of the isthmus of Panama. The islands are not of much value, and are noted chiefly as the abode of gigantic turtles; but they might be made available for naval purposes, and they come within the scope of the Monroe doctrine. It is not at all likely that Ecuador would be able to sell these possessions to any European power, if the United States government objected, as it undoubtedly would. Uncle Sam's objection would effectually block any such transaction. Some years ago, Ecuador made an offer to transfer the sovereignty of the islands to the United States, but the proposition was not accepted.

Progress of the Philippines.

In the development of the Philippine Islands during the past year the most important step has been the launching of the new financial system, which will be in complete operation by the beginning of the new year. The new circulating medium consists of 18,000,000 pesos and fractional silver coins and 10,000,000 pesos in paper money. Colonel Edwards, the chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the war department, in his annual report, lays stress upon the necessity for a reduction of the Dingley tariff rates for the encouragement of trade between the United States and the Philippines. There appears to be an active desire on the part of Philippine commercial interests for tariff concessions, and a similar feeling seems to be manifested in the United States. Another matter which is attracting attention is the enforcement of the act requiring the carrying trade between the United States and the Philippines, as well as the coastwise trade of the islands, to be confined strictly to vessels carrying the American flag after July 1 next. At present 50 per cent of the foreign trade of the island is carried in British ships, while only 3 per cent of the commerce is carried in American vessels.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE SAN DOMINGO; PRESIDENT GIL A FUGITIVE



PLAZA AND STATUE OF COLUMBUS SAN DOMINGO.

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE

Cape Haytien, Nov. 25.—Dispatches received here from Puerto Plata say that the city of San Domingo was surrendered to the revolutionists yesterday morning and that President Wos y Gil and his ministers took refuge on board a German warship. The dispatches further say that great enthusiasm prevails throughout the country.

American Ship Was Fired On.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Clyde line steamer New York has arrived from San Domingo. Captain Marmion says the New York was at San Domingo city during the bombardment. The firing continued throughout the three days the ship was there. A threatened attack from the opposite side of the river hurried the steamer away.

"It was Fourth of July fireworks every night," said the captain.

The purser's boat was struck by a shell while going ashore to the custom house. On the night of Nov. 19, while passing into the harbor of Samana, the New York was fired on by a battery of two guns in charge of the insurgents. Capt. Marmion was told later that the ship was mistaken for a government cruiser. The captain says his ship is much larger than the Dominican war vessels, and it was bright moonlight at the time. The shots passed high over the vessel.

RISKING THEIR LIVES FOR FUN.

One of the most difficult feats of mountaineering in England, is the ascent of the peak known as the Great Gable, in the Lake District between Keswick and Seawfell. The photograph shows a climbing party who have just succeeded in reaching the summit of the Napes Needle on the southwest face of Great Gable. The mountains in the background are the Seawfell range, where four mountain climbers recently lost their lives.—Harper's Weekly.

GREAT OIL REGION IN THE WEST

LOCATION OF THE GREAT PLAINS ANTICLINE.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Is the central great plains region underlain with oil and gas?

There are geographic indications that conditions within an area 250 miles in length and from two to six miles wide, comprised within Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, are similar to those in which oil and gas have been found. With the discovery of oil and gas a great impetus would be given to agricultural development in this region, as the soil is fertile, of great depth, and as productive as that of any section of the country when irrigated.

Current Events.

Reconsideration of vote referring Newlands' Cuban resolution to committee adopted by senate.

Wholesale plots to blow up Cripple Creek (Col.) mines revealed by Charles McKinney, union miner.

New York harmony agreement confirmed by Governor Odell and Senator Platt, who declared that state's national delegation will be for Roosevelt.

Public opinion in Japan favors war with Russia; czar's policy will not be altered; Korea real cause of dispute.

Michigan Central gets a 999-year lease on the property of the Canada Southern system, paying the stockholders of the latter 3 per cent annually.

Jolo revolt explained in letter by Col. H. L. Scott, who states that garrison is in state of siege; peace preserved only when chiefs are allowed to plunder.

President Roosevelt chief gainer by New York harmony, which removes that state from surely Democratic column. Odell gets control of state politics.

Parents of Miss Alice Brewster, Secaucus, N. J., outwitted by George Martin, who carried on correspondence with field glasses and slate; marriage resulted.

Resignation of Porfirio Diaz from presidency of Mexico is predicted. Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance, is said to be his choice for his successor.

Panama Canal company notified at Paris by Colombia that transfer of its concessions to United States will not be followed; French government will ignore protest.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer, newspaper writer, died in New York city, was former wife of Herbert C. Ayer, of Chicago. $500,000 acquired by her as cosmetic maker.

Employes of Inland Steel company resist cut in wages. The company is equally firm and the mills at Indiana Harbor will remain closed for an indefinite period.

Gustave Marx, of Chicago, 21 years old, confessed bandit, a dime novel reader, who started in crime through all night saloons; $25 weekly as painter no title for him.

Lord Rosebery, at London meeting from which 20,000 were turned away, declared tariff would bring fiscal war with United States, in which England would lose.

Cars began to run at 5 o'clock Thanksgiving morning on the lines of the Chicago City railway as a result of the agreement reached by the officials of the road and of the street car employes union.

Conspiracy of striking Colorado miners to destroy mines, wreck trains and blow up the state capitol at Denver in order to reach the governor and adjutant general is alleged to have been discovered.

Riots break out all over Italy as the result of the Austrian government's refusal to allow a free Italian university in Innsbruck. The authorities at Rome view the situation as alarming, and stop the delivery of cipher telegrams.

Death roll of hunters in Wisconsin since the deer season opened already is twenty. Five more cannot survive wounds, and 30 are injured severely. Fatalities never before were so numerous.

Seat of the Colorado labor trouble is transferred to the Telluride district, where the troops have begun arresting the leaders of the strike.

President Roosevelt took a holiday for Thanksgiving, went for a horseback ride and spent most of the day with his family. He had dinner with his family at the White House.

Members of the Illinois congressional delegation are booming Speaker Cannon for the vice presidential nomination despite the claim of Indiana men that their state should have the place.

Title to land worth $1,000,000,000 in the upper part of Manhattan is claimed by 17,000 heirs of the members of the old corporation of New Harlem. A suit will be begun to secure possession.

White Star liner Cedric, falsely reported sunk in midocean, arrives safely to port at New York. A great crowd on the pier welcomes the vessel. The voyage is an uneventful one.

Israel Zangwill, "the master of the Ghetto," weds Edith Ayrton, daughter of the president of the British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Russian papers are alarmed at the Buddhist movement in Tibet and point out that if it succeeds 500,000,000 Buddhists will consider England the most powerful nation in the world.

Friends of the irrigation law express a fear that the amendment to the timber and stone law proposed by Senator Hansbrough would permit speculators to secure large tracts of the reclaimed land.

Over 300 camels and 2,500 goats captured from Mad Mullah by British.

Russia uneasy over proposed British invasion of Thibet; cattle and supplies being collected in Teesta valley.

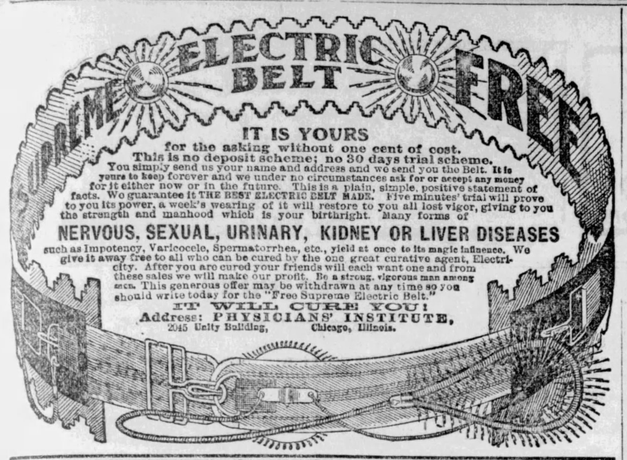
Cuban imports for fiscal year totaled $27,620,722, against $26,062,856 for 1902, 6 per cent from United States.

Demonstrations against Austria continued throughout Italy because free Italian university at Innsbruck is prohibited.

Pitched battle fought on government reservation at Norfolk (Va.) between seventy marines and forty sailors, pistols and bayonets drawn.

Sir William Ramsay, in London lecture, announced that radium emanates heavy gas which slowly changes into helium and then vanishes; spectrum test used.

President Roosevelt's re-election made practically certain by increasing list of sure Republican states; New York now only important doubtful one; 227 of needed 239 electoral votes are beyond doubt.



SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled work's, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.20

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79 -7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting..... $18.00

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Watch Leader:

B I. For Men:

A 20-year, gold filled, open face, S. B. & B. plain or engine turned, 16 size case, fitted with 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement $9.50

C I. For Ladies:

A 20-year, gold filled plain or engine turned, 6 size hunting case, fitted with 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement $10.75

All Watches are sent by registered mail. Get your orders in early before the holiday rush begins.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

$7.00 and $7.50

A handsome gold filled hunting case, guaranteed to wear ten years, fitted with a 7-jeweled N. Y. Standard movement.

16 size $7 50
12 size 7 00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents (silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Boys' Double-Breasted Overcoat, No. 9172.

Dark blue cheviot is used for this stylish coat, with astrakhan trimmings. A military effect is produced by frogs and cords of black silk.

The coat is adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, fits well on the shoulders, and hangs loosely to the hem. The closing is made across the right shoulder and down the side under a narrow braid edging.

A rolling collar of astrakhan completes the neck. The sleeves are shaped with upper and under portions, fit the arm well, and are finished with cuffs of fur.

For little boys, garments in this style are made of velveteen or corduroy, and have collar and cuffs of lace or heavy corded silk. They are usually lined with quilted satin and make very warm garments.

Larger sizes are developed in beaver, melton, frieze, homespun or double-faced cloaking, with velvet or heavily machine-stitched trimmings.

9172—Boys' Double Breasted Overcoat, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

To make the coat for a boy of 6 years will require 1 3-4 yards of material 54 inches wide, with 3-8 yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9172, is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt, No. 9169.

Dark red camel's hair is used for this stylish skirt. The long lines produced by many gores are becoming to figures that are a trifle stout, and also add grace to a slender form.

The skirt is adjusted with seven gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The fulness at the center back is arranged in two underlying plaits that are flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance.

Three tucks are placed at the front or straight edge of the side and back gores. They are narrow at the top and increase in width toward the hem. The plaits

9169—Ladies' Seven Gored Tucked Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

are stitched flatly about two-thirds of the length, but flare smartly below the point where the stitching ceases, retaining their plaited folds.

Skirts in this style may be made quite plain, as the one illustrated, or elaborately trimmed in the plain spaces between the plaits. Ribbon, lace or motifs are employed for this purpose. The skirt touches in front and has a graceful sweep at the back.

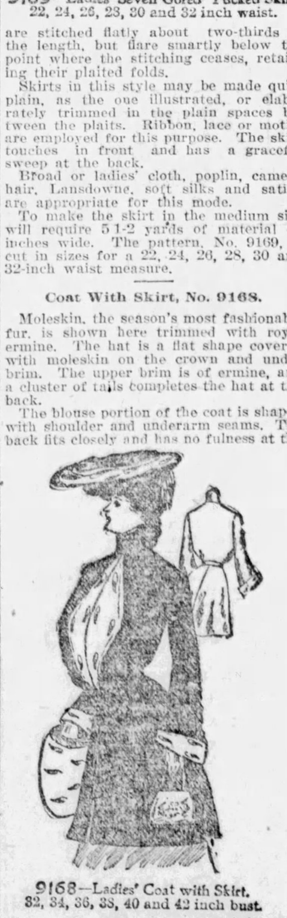
Broad or ladies' cloth, poplin, camel's hair, Lansdowne, soft silks and satins are appropriate for this mode.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 5 1-2 yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9169, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Coat With Skirt, No. 9168.

Moleskin, the season's most fashionable fur, is shown here trimmed with royal ermine. The hat is a flat shape covered with moleskin on the crown and under brim. The upper brim is of ermine, and a cluster of tails completes the hat at the back.

The blouse portion of the coat is shaped with shoulder and underarm seams. The back fits closely and has no fulness at the



9168—Ladies' Coat with Skirt, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

waist. The fronts blouse slightly over the belt.

The fronts are deeply underlaced with ermine and rolled back to form long revers that extend from neck to waist. The collar is high at the back and cut away in front. A circular skirt portion is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts. It has a seam in the center back and reaches to the knees. If desired, the skirt, which is attached to the belt, may be omitted.

One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm well and flare in bell effect at the wrist, where they are finished with cuffs or ermine. The muff is also ermine.

Coats in this style may be made of fur, velvet, corduroy, or heavy cloaking, and trimmed with lace, fur or velvet.

To make the coat in the medium size will require 3¾ yards of material 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9168, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Fancy Shirt Waist, No. 9161.

Pale gray and green figured foulard is here tastefully trimmed with green velvet to match the figure in the silk.

It is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn close to the belt, where slight fulness is arranged in tiny plaits.

The closing is made with fancy cut-steel buttons and buttonholes worked through a broad center box plait. Five tucks on the shoulders are stitched down part way, and provide becoming fulness

9161—Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

over the bust, blousing slightly over a narrow velvet belt.

A shallow yoke of velvet is included in the neck seam with a box plait, and a similar tab is applied at the lower part.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm well and are quite full at the elbow. They are finished with velvet cuffs that are extended in the back to correspond with the front trimming.

Waists in this style are made of taffeta, peau de soie, flannel, ladies' cloth and albatross, with contrasting material for trimming, or the collar, cuffs and yoke may be of self-fabric heavily machine stitched.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 4¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, with ¾ yard of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9161, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Misses' Fancy Shirt Waist, No. 9160.

Some smart shirt waists for winter wear show charming combinations of two materials. Frequently, figured and plain materials of the same kind are associated, while some waists have trimmings of velvet and silk.

The waist illustrated here is made in this style, blue and brown polka-dot French flannel being combined with blue flannel and velvet ribbon to match the bronze dot.

It is mounted on a glove-fitted, feather-boned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and has slight fullness at the waist. Three box plaits in the fronts

9160—Misses' Fancy Shirt Waist, 12, 14 and 16 years.

are stitched down part way and provide becoming fullness over the bust, blousing at the waist over a crush belt of brown velvet.

A drop yoke of blue flannel is shaped to fit the shoulders very closely and forms a cap over the sleeves. It extends to the belt in front, tapering toward the waist. A band of ribbon finishes the edges and the closing is made invisibly at the center.

The collar has a long tab in front. Box plaits in the sleeves are stitched flatly to the elbow. The full puff below is gathered and arranged on a deep cuff, drooping well at the back. The collar and cuffs are trimmed with velvet ribbon.

Waists in this style are made of peau de soie, albatross, challie, cashmere, taffeta and granite cloth, with lace, silk or velvet for trimming.

To make the shirt waist for a miss of 14 years will require 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, with ¾ yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9160, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE. TOLEDO, OHIO

AFFAIRS AT BOGOTA.

Minister Beaupre Reports Much Warlike Talk.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The state department has advices by cable from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, dated November 25, in which he states that considerable excitement still prevails at the Colombian capital; that there is much talk of raising an army, but no troops have yet been enlisted and that there are rumors in the city of a revolution in the state of Cauca directed against the Marroquin government. Rumors have reached the state department from another source that General Reyes' mission to Washington is primarily to try to array opposition senators against the ratification of the Bunau Varilla-Hay canal treaty.

M. Bunau Varilla, the minister from Panama, called at the state department today and officially notified Acting Secretary Loomis of the action taken yesterday by the Panama junta in deciding to ratify the canal treaty as soon as it reaches them. He expressed himself as having no fears of an invasion of Panama by an army from Colombia, and explained the utter impossibility of an expedition overland.

Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff, was again today asked in view of the repeated statements of Gen. Reyes and others that if the mission of the general to Washington was a failure Colombia would march on Panama with an army of 100,000 men, whether the United States was contemplating the sending of troops to the isthmus. He emphatically declared that no problem for the defense of Panama against an attacking army had been considered by the general staff and that the subject had been given no consideration whatsoever.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, will have a conference tomorrow with Gen. Reyes, the commissioner from Colombia who is expected to arrive here in the morning. At this conference it will be decided with whom General Reyes shall confer.

There also is talk in Bogota of the formation of a combination of South American countries directed against the United States.

BRISTOW'S REPORT.

The Inside of the Great Scandal in the Postal Service.

Washington, Nov. 30.—"Postal graft" in all its hideousness is laid bare in one of the most remarkable presidential documents ever published. President Roosevelt authorized Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has charge of the investigation of the post-office department, to make public the result of his work, and as a preface to the report writes a long memorandum epitomizing what has been accomplished and what will be done in the future.

Most intense public interest will be taken in the revelations made by Mr. Bristow regarding the connection of former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath with some of the most sensational transactions.

Mr. Heath has not been connected with the department since July 31, 1900, when he resigned. He still continues as secretary of the Republican national committee. The general impression has been that Mr. Heath was not indicted because he was protected by the three years' statute of limitation. It now appears that in two instances his case was submitted to the district attorney for indictment, but that the district attorney decided that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the indictment of Mr. Heath.

It is stated in the report that the systems of organized corruption began in 1893, during President Cleveland's second administration, and continued until stopped by this investigation. Mr. Bristow estimates that the total amount which the perpetrators of these frauds themselves received will aggregate between $300,000 and $400,000. The loss to the government is many times in excess of that amount, but cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

Mr. Bristow points out that the Arnold Turf and Investment company alone defrauded the public out of more than $8,000,000, yet it only paid $6,000 to get it the privileges of the mails.

President Roosevelt has striven to place the blame for the conditions which prevailed where it belongs. He gives a list of the offenders, showing that all with one exception entered office before he succeeded to the presidency.

He shows that as soon as anything wrong was suspected an investigation was set on foot, which has resulted in the indictment of 31 persons.

He shows that Machen and Beavers and Tyner, the principal offenders, had been in office one and two decades.

In this way the force of the scandal will not fall on the present administration.

The President expects to show by speedy convictions that his administration can be relied on to punish as well as expose official villainy.

What the political effect of the prosecution of the postoffice thieves on the national Republican organization will be remains to be seen. There was an effort to shield State Senator G. E. Green from prosecution because he was a powerful Republican politician in New York state. But that effort was as nothing to the strife to shield Mr. Heath from exposure.

Senator Hanna, as chairman of the Republican national committee, always has shown the utmost confidence in Mr. Heath, the secretary, with whom he has been brought into close association. The senator has been opposed to the intentions that Mr. Heath should resign from the secretaryship, and has said he has seen no reason why Mr. Heath should do so.

One case in which Mr. Heath is mentioned had to with the sale to the postoffice department of the Montague roll, a device attached to a street letter boxes showing the hours of collection. The division of supplies and allowances, of which George W. Beavers was the head, and the division of free delivery, of which A. W. Machen was the head, were both involved in the transaction.

A company to manufacture and sell this device was promoted by W. W. Montague, postmaster at San Francisco, and D. S. Richardson, cashier in that office.

Mr. Bristow tells how, in an effort to interest the department in the Montague Indicator, 1,000 shares of stock were given to Machen, who had it made out in the name of H. G. Seger, and 2,000 shares to Beavers. Seger says he paid Machen $1,200 for his stock.

There is a mystery regarding the true ownership of the 2,000 shares given to Beavers. It was issued in the name of D. S. Richardson, and, at Beavers' suggestion, assigned to John R. McDonough. One of them acknowledges the first dividend on the stock, and says: "I have not seen Mr. Heath, but will make another effort today." The other letter, dated August 21, 1902, addressed to Richardson, says: "Our friend at Salt Lake would like the inclosed stock drawn in the name of Edwin R. Bacon. Kindly issue new certificates and have these destroyed. Forward same to me by registered mail."

On the face of the last letter, indorsed in pencil in the handwriting of Mr. H. H. E. Espey, secretary of the company, appears. "Editor Salt Lake Tribune," and on the back "153 S. West Temple" and "8th E. and Brigham," the first being Perry S. Heath's address in Salt Lake City and the second his home at that time.

The "inclosed stock" referred to in the Beavers letters consisted of 1,000 of the 2,000 shares given to Beavers. Machen and Erwin, a postoffice inspector, were indicted. The district attorney decided the evidence against Machen was not sufficient. Another case in which Mr. Heath's name appears has to do with the adoption by the postoffice department of the Doremus canceling machine. This was the company in which Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., was interested. Six hundred and seventy-one of these machines were ordered by the government at a net cost of $143,475. H. J. Truesdale, who was formerly associated with Mr. Green in the company, stated that Green told him he had transferred to Mr. Heath $20,000 worth of the stock in consideration of receiving an order for not less than 200 machines. Truesdale says he contributed $5,000 of the stock to Green as his share of the amount to be given Mr. Heath. He also stated that Doremus transferred $5,000 worth of stock in the same manner.

Mr. Doremus denies any knowledge of the stock having been given to Mr. Heath, but states that he did contribute $5,000 to Green "to be used for the best interests of the company." Truesdale subsequently told Doremus that the stock was to be transferred to Heath in consideration of receiving a large order for machines.

Mr. Heath refused to make a written statement to the inspectors, but told Inspector Simmons he had never received any stock from the Doremus Canceling Machine company or remuneration of any kind directly or indirectly. Green, Doremus and Beavers were indicted, but the district attorney decided that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the indictment of Mr. Heath.

Mr. Heath's name appears again in the report in connection with the Brandt automatic cashier. Correspondence is published, including a report showing efforts on the part of Winfield S. Strong, of Canton, O., and George F. Miller, the Washington agent, to interest Mr. Heath and Mr. Beavers in adopting this device. An order was given by Mr. Heath on May 9, 1899, for 250 of the machines at $160 each. With the exception of a slight change in the base the machines were exactly the same as those selling in the open market for $125. Additional orders for 527 machines were given, and 217 were shipped to postmasters without requisitions. The department bought 173 machines which were never used. Mr. Bristow says the transaction would have justified the summary removal from office of Mr. Heath and Mr. Beavers. It was in connection with these transactions that Beavers, George F. Miller and former Congressman E. H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, were indicted.

In view of the indictment of United States Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, on a charge of selling the postmastership of Hastings, Neb., to the highest bidder, a paragraph in the report in reference to the lease of the Hastings postoffice becomes especially interesting. The government was paying a rental of $700 a year for the Hastings postoffice. Beavers drew the lease a year before its expiration and accepted a proposal for another building no more desirable at $1,800 a year. The inspector who investigated this case reported:

"I am unable to conceive what possible representations could have been made to the department in this case to result in the entertainment and acceptance of the proposition of Mr. Dietrich at the price named ($1,800) per annum."

The rental of the Hastings postoffice was afterward reduced to $1,300 per annum, but the government was required to pay $746 for moving and to install and equip the office and provide light and heat. The lease which was broken in-

AUGUST W. MACHEN.

cluded light, heat and equipment at $700 a year.

Mr. Bristow's report of his investigation of the so-called Tulloch charges, which involved loose administration in the postoffice department under Postmaster General Smith, is not made public at this time. This report and all the documents bearing upon the postoffice scandals will be held subject to a call from Congress at any time.

The President in his memorandum, says:

"The following is a list of the fourteen postoffice employes in the service at the time this investigation was begun, who are apparently most seriously implicated in the wrongdoing, together with an account of the steps that have been taken by the government in each case and a statement of the date of original appointment of each man in the service:

"James N. Tyner, assistant attorney-general for postoffice department; appointed special agent, postoffice department, March 7, 1881; with intervals of a few years has been in the service ever since, and was postmaster general under President Grant for several months; he was removed April 22, 1903; he has since been indicted three times.

"A. W. Machen, general superintendent free delivery system; appointed clerk in postoffice at Toledo, O., March 1, 1887; continuously in service ever since save for three years; removed May 27, 1903; has since been indicted fourteen times.

"George W. Beavers, general superintendent of salaries and allowances; appointed to clerkship in New York postoffice January, 1881; continuous in service ever since; resignation accepted to take effect March 31, 1903; has since been indicted eight times.

"James T. Metcalf, superintendent money order system; appointed postoffice inspector Feb. 2, 1882; has been in postal service ever since; removed June 17, 1903; has been indicted once.

"Daniel V. Miller, assistant attorney, postoffice department; appointed July 1, 1902; removed May 25, 1903; indicted once; after one mistrial was retried and acquitted.

"Louis Kempner, superintendent registry system; appointed clerk in New York postoffice August, 1886; removed Oct. 24, 1903.

"Charles Hedges, superintendent city free delivery service; appointed assistant superintendent free delivery service July 1, 1898; removed July 22, 1903.

"James W. Erwin, assistant superintendent free delivery service; appointed postoffice inspector June 27, 1887; removed Sept. 16, 1903; indicted once.

"W. Scott Towers, superintendent station C, Washington, D. C.; appointed clerk, Washington postoffice, Nov., 1890; removed Oct. 1, 1903; indicted three times.

"Otto F. Weis, assistant superintendent registry division, New York postoffice; appointed clerk, New York postoffice, June, 1890; removed Oct. 21, 1903.

"T. W. M'Gregor, clerk, free delivery division, in charge of supplies; appointed postoffice department, March 11, 1881; removed June 5, 1903; indicted twice.

"C. E. Upton, clerk, free delivery division; appointed July 1, 1900; removed June 5, 1903; indicted once.

"M. W. Louis, superintendent supply division; appointed Kansas City postoffice April 17, 1897; removed Oct. 21, 1903.

"Charles B. Terry, clerk, supply division; appointed Sept. 20, 1900; removed Oct. 21, 1903.

"As shown in Mr. Bristow's report, and as partially indicated by the actions in the several cases, these cases show widely varying degrees of culpability.

"Among outsiders indictments have also been found against:

"H. J. Barrett, formerly in the postoffice department from May 11, 1889, to September 20, 1893, and from June 1, 1897, to December 31, 1900.

"George E. Green.

"Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff.

"William C. Long, formerly in the postoffice department from April 17, 1890, to August 12, 1903.

"James S. McGlehan.

"George H. Huntington.

"George E. Lorenz, formerly postmaster at Toledo, O., from August 3, 1886, to July 8, 1890.

"Martha J. Lorenz.

"John T. Cupper.

"H. C. Hallenbeck.

"W. D. Doremus.

"Eugene D. Scheble.

"Winfield G. Crawford, deputy auditor, postoffice department, from June 12, 1896, to September 15, 1897.

"Maurice Runkle.

"Norman R. Metcalf.

"Leopold J. Stern.

"Edmund H. Driggs.

"George F. Miller.

"Joseph M. Johns.

"Several of the above have been indicted two, three or five times each.

"The three chief offenders in the government service were Tyner, Machen and Beavers. The friends of Tyner have advanced the theory that in his case the chief offender was really his nephew by marriage, Barrett, who was his assistant in the office for a part of the time, and that Tyner's offenses are due to his failing bodily and mental powers. The facts set forth in Mr. Bristow's report do not tend to substantiate the validity of these excuses for Tyner, while they show literally astounding misconduct in Barrett. For Machen and Beavers no excuse of any kind has been alleged. In the case of Metcalf, the superintendent of the money order system, the most vigorous protests were at first made on his behalf by a large number of reputable citizens, and also by others who were at the time deemed reputable, but who, it has since been discovered, were profiting by Metcalf's misconduct. One of them has been indicted in connection with him.

"When these investigations were begun, some nine months ago, many of the chief offenders who have been indicted or dismissed, or both, as above enumerated, were considered to have excellent reputations. A number of the most respectable people in the land offered voluntary testimony on behalf of Mr. Tyner. So highly were Messrs. Beavers and Machen thought of by those who had been brought into close connection with them that the Congress actually provided at its last session for raising the salaries of both, the salary in each case being increased $500, to take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 last. By that date they were both out of office, and the Department of Justice was taking steps to have them indicted.

"During Machen's term of service he was twice investigated by the Congress, once by a committee of the Senate and once by a committee of the House, but cleared on each occasion. Yet at that very period, as has been shown in the present investigation, he was engaged in the corruption business for which he has now been removed and indicted. This is no reflection upon the committees who conducted the investigation; for so skillfully had Machen concealed his wrongdoing that it was only revealed after months of laborious and exhaustive work by trained inspectors.

"The details of the corruption are set forth in full in Mr. Bristow's report and need not be recapitulated by me. As regards Messrs. Beavers and Machen the corruption took the form of bribery and blackmail in connection with the purchases of government supplies. In the office of the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department, under Tyner and Barrett, far greater wrong was inflicted upon the public than could be measured by a pecuniary standard, for in this office the corruption of the government officials took the form of favoring get-rich-quick concerns and similar swindling schemes; in other words, the criminals, whom it was the sworn duty of these government officials to prosecute, paid them for permission to fleece the public unmolested.

"I heartily approve of the recommendation of Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte that the statute of limitations be extended in the case of government servants to a period of at least five years; for the persons who in such positions of trust engage in corrupt practices can ordinarily conceal their guilt for a longer time than is covered by the present short statute of limitations."

A large part of Bristow's report deals with the charges against August W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery, and the Toledo people indicted with him for frauds on the government. The report says:

"August W. Machen entered the postal service as a clerk in the Toledo (Ohio) postoffice, and was appointed assistant postmaster in 1887 by Postmaster George E. Lorenz. On July 31, 1900, Lorenz retired from office. In 1893 Machen came to Washington in the hope of securing some kind of federal position under President Cleveland's second administration. On May 6, 1893, he was appointed assistant superintendent of free delivery, and on September 16 following he was made superintendent. At that time he was a bankrupt financially, with numerous judgments recorded against him. When he left Toledo he borrowed sums of money from friends, promising to repay these loans out of the first salary that he received, which he failed to do. Various fraudulent representations were made to secure loans, and upon one occasion he even resorted to forgery.

"A simple statement of facts will give the clearest idea of Machen's methods.

"On September 16, 1893, four days after Machen became superintendent of free delivery, he wrote the first assistant postmaster-general recommending that leather straps be substituted for twine used by letter carriers in tying up their mail, stating that to equip the service would not cost more than $1,750 a year. The recommendation was approved, and Machen ordered several thousand straps from George D. Lamb, of New Haven, Conn. Up to the time of Machen's removal over 1,000,000 straps had been purchased, at a cost of $137,247.26, or over $140 a year.

"On July 24, 1900, the postmaster at Worcester, Mass., wrote the department asking permission to buy carrier's straps from a local dealer, stating that he could buy them for about half the price the department was paying. Machen refused this request, stating:

"'The straps for this year were purchased of Mr. George D. Lamb, in accordance with contract with this office.'

"This bold statement was made in the face of the fact that no contract had ever been made, Machen buying the straps from Lamb at a price fixed by a verbal agreement between them.

"George D. Lamb is now dead and the business is conducted by George B. E. Lamb, his son, who advised the inspectors that he knew nothing of the details of his father's arrangement with Machen, but that a man named W. C. Long appeared at his father's office at regular intervals and collected 2½ cents for every strap furnished. During the nine years that these straps were used Lamb paid Long contributions aggregating about $30,000, a part of which has been traced into Machen's hands.

Long, Machen and Stern have been indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud in connection with these transactions.

Carriers' satchels are purchased under four-year contracts.

Boyle Contract—On June 25, 1894, a contract was executed with John Boyle & Co., of New York, for furnishing these satchels, beginning July 1, 1894. The shoulder strap was a part of the satchel to be furnished by the contractor. On August 18, 1894, Machen wrote the company that straps would be furnished them by George D. Lamb. During the life of the contract, 20,784 shoulder straps were furnished by Boyle & Co., upon which Long and Machen received 2½ cents each.

"The Boyle contract expired June 30, 1898, and that year Machen awarded the contract to Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore, a dealer in plumbers' supplies. The specifications called for a metal with leather straps minutely described, the same as the contract with Boyle & Co. Yet Stern was supplied with 55,709 shoulder straps. Lamb continued to pay Long a bonus on the straps, and Stern paid for being relieved for furnishing them.

Machen, Stern and Long were indicted on July 31, 1903, by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud.

"Crawford contract—On June 30, 1902, the contract with Stern expired, and a new contract was entered into for a period of four years from that date with the Postal Device & Lock Co., of New York, represented by William C. Crawford, of Washington, D. C. Crawford was the deputy auditor for the postoffice department under the last Cleveland administration.

"Before the bids were opened Crawford enlisted the services of Gen. E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., to aid him in securing the contract. An agreement was entered into between Lorenz and Crawford whereby Lorenz was to receive a specific amount upon which he was to share equally the profits, and he was to furnish the straps. An analysis of the accounts shows that the money which was paid to Lorenz by Crawford was subdivided between Lorenz, Machen and Crawford, Machen and Lorenz each received 2¼ per cent, and Crawford 25 per cent. The straps which Lorenz agreed to provide were never furnished by him, but by Machen, who, for the purpose of trust engage in corrupt practices can ordinarily conceal their guilt for a longer time than is covered by the present short statute of limitations."

"This was probably the most skillful and complex scheme invented by any of the 'postal grafters.' It consisted of a double conspiracy. First, Machen and Lorenz conspired with Crawford to defraud the government out of the price of the straps; then Crawford conspired with Machen and Lorenz to defraud his own employers in the matter of the manufacture of the satchels, while on the side was Long and Machen receiving 'graft' on straps from Lamb.

"On July 31, 1903, Machen, Crawford, George E. Lorenz and Martha J. Lorenz were indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud.

"After letting of the deals by which Machen got "graft" on contracts for painting letter boxes and in furnishing carrier's cases, Mr. Bristow says:

"The Groff fastener is a patented device for attaching letter boxes to posts. No contract was ever executed for these fasteners. They were bought by Machen direct. This method of attaching letter boxes was not a necessity, and in many places postmasters did not consider it satisfactory. The cost of the manufacture of the patent fastener was 25 cents each. For many years the department paid $1.50, but the price was afterwards reduced to $1.25.

"Of the $125,651.25 that during eight years has been paid the Groffs by the department, Machen and Lorenz have received about $51,460.

"The Groffs, Machen and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz were indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia on June 5, 8 and 20, 1902, for conspiracy to defraud and the offering and receiving of bribes.

"One of the most important contracts for free delivery supplies is that for street letter boxes. These contracts are let periodically, every four years. In February, 1893, the contract was awarded to Maybury & Ellis, of Detroit, Mich. Machen became superintendent of free delivery in the following September, six months after the contract had been executed.

"Maybury states that not many months after Machen's appointment, Eugene D. Scheble, a dentist of Toledo, O., called on him and interested him in a patent he had acquired for a new letter box. Maybury agreed to give Scheble a 25 per cent interest in the contract which he then held. Maybury, when asked why he gave Scheble an interest in this contract, stated that he thought there was merit in Scheble's box, and that it might in time become a valuable competitor.

"It is not reasonable to suppose that a man of affairs like Maybury, who had at that time served two terms in congress and is at present mayor of the city of Detroit, would voluntarily deliver to a stranger from Toledo, O., one-fourth of his profits in so valuable a contract because he feared that two or three years hence that man might become a dangerous competitor for another contract.

"During the first year, that is, before Scheble had interested himself in the contract, there were 2,740 boxes ordered, for which the department paid $4,198.40. Maybury's profits, as near as can be estimated, amounted to $2,425 on that year's business. During the second year, after Scheble became interested, 15,400 boxes were ordered, at a cost of $23,626.25. The total profits of the second year's business was $29,500, of which Maybury received three-fourths or $15,375, and Scheble one-fourth, or $5,215.

"In 1897, when a new contract was to be made, the box which Maybury had acquired from Scheble, known as the Scheble box, was the one selected, and, as a result, Maybury & Ellis were required to give him a 50 per cent interest in the new contract. The evidence shows that Scheble remitted one-half of his profits in this contract to Machen.

"One Solomon C. Wynn, submitted a proposal to furnish the various sized boxes at $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75, as against the Scheble box at $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 each. Wynn, therefore, became an embarrassing competitor. But Machen was equal to the occasion; he stated to Postmaster General Wilson that he had a cousin, Arnold J. J. Machen, of Toledo, O., who was interested with Wynn in this box, and that he did not think it proper for the contract to be awarded to a firm in which a relative of the superintendent of free delivery was financially interested. The postmaster general evidently was impressed by the unselfish devotion of Machen to the public interests, for Wynn's bid was discarded, though in so doing the cost of letter boxes during the contract period was increased $1,583,80.40. The profits on this contract to Maybury & Ellis aggregated something over $30,000, half of which was given to Scheble, which, the evidence indicates, was divided equally with Machen.

"During the past four years 27,000 letter boxes have been distributed on rural routes. They are unnecessary, since every farmer's letter box serves the purpose of both a deposit and a collection box. Postmasters who are frequently stating that the boxes were of no use, that in many of them there was not a letter deposited once a month. Nevertheless, Machen continued to have them erected, and during the past four years over $70,000 has been paid for letter boxes on rural routes.

"Machen and Scheble were indicted by the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia, September 3, 1903, for conspiracy and fraud.

Mr. Bristow also tells of Machen's "take-offs" on package boxes, the Montague indicator and rural carriers' badges, facts concerning which have all been published.

EXPEDITION TO THIBET.

London, Nov. 30.—It was announced today that the British government has no present intention of pushing the Younghusband expedition through to Lhassa, the capital of Thibet, or even to permanently occupy Gyangtse, which is the second most important town in Thibet. On his arrival at Gyangtse Colonel Younghusband, it is said, hopes to be able to reopen negotiations with the Thibetans. There is no question, however, that preparations are being made for all emergencies. The military arrangements are entrusted to Colonel MacDonald, who was with the allied forces in China. Immense quantities of transport stores and warm clothing are being collected, including Canadian fur coats purchased for the troops in China, which are being sent from Tien-Tsen, as on the occasion of previous demonstrations on the Thibetan frontier the troops were obliged to return, owing to the intense cold in the mountains. This repudiation of designs on Lhassa, or of a permanent stay in Thibetan territory, is understood to be an outcome of the discussions of the British cabinet last week when the attitude of Russia in relation to the expedition was among the principal matters debated. The Russian press has been loud in its protests against "British aggression" in Thibet, and there is reason to believe that the protests voiced the feeling of the Russian government.

FOOD THREE YEARS OLD.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Food which has crossed the equator twice, and which is guaranteed to remain fresh for three years longer, will be submitted to a jury at the St. Louis exposition. The German commissioner general, Herr Lewald, who represented the government in fitting out the Antarctic steamer Gauss, went to Kiel to greet her on returning from the expedition. It was decided that a model of the Gauss with portions of her outfit, particularly the year's food supply brought back, would make an interesting exhibit. The results show the vessel is the best ever built for a polar journey, though her tremendously thick wooden walls rendered her interior intolerably hot in the tropics, the temperature rising to 125 degrees. The food brought back by the Gauss is considered to be the best advertisement possible for the German preserving industry.

ANOTHER "ESTATE" FRAUD

London, Nov. 25.—United States Consul General Evans has drawn the attention of the public prosecutor to a two-column advertisement in the local papers regarding estates which are alleged to be awaiting missing heirs, with the object of stopping an oft-recurring nuisance. Mr. Evans has suggested that the mails be closed to such publications. Both the United States embassy and consulate are flooded at frequent intervals with complaints from people in America who have been victimized by being induced to pay for invest

The HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Fellow has great peace and rest
In the doing of his best;
Never mind the task—how lowly—
Faithful service makes it holy.
Anywhere you toil along—
With the sorrow, with the song,
Great the peace, and sweet the rest
In the doing of your best!

Thursday.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy,
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy—
New friendship, high adventure and a crown—
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

Friday.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Saturday.

We would be one in hatred of all wrong,
One in our love of all things sweet and fair,
One with the joy that breaketh into song,
One with the grief that trembles into prayer,
One in the power that makes thy children free
To follow truth, and thus to follow Thee.

Sunday

God keep us through the common days,
The level stretches white with dust,
When thought is tired and hands upraise
Their burdens feebly since they must.
In days of slowly fretting care
Then most we need the strength of prayer.

Monday.

Our many deeds, the thoughts that we have thought,
They go thronging from us every hour,
And in them all is folded up a power
That on the earth will move them to and fro;
And mighty are the marvels they have wrought
In hearts they know not and may never know.

Tuesday.

All are weak and all are strong,
Patience righteth every wrong.
All good things the will must task,
All achievements patience ask.
Chiefly with each others weakness
Need we patience, love and meekness.

Leading Question Answered.
Foolish Expenditure of Force.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Why do you say so much about self poise, self control and serenity? asks a correspondent.

For two reasons: One that it is the hardest lesson life set me personally to learn; has required the most effort to overcome impulses to hasty action; has demanded the strongest resolve to hold hurt feelings in subjection in order to see "the other side." The second reason is, I have observed that self-poise is power. Serenity breathes a loving influence that is never lost. Self-control is the key to the highest success. All are really the same thing in essence, and are the fruitage of permitting the spirit to take the helm while holding the lower self with its passions in abeyance. Any one of the latter allowed to manifest itself intemperately always indicates weakness of character.

I read an account of something not long ago which illustrates a marvelous self-control. It was in George Wharton James's Painted Desert Region. He drove with one he called "the major" to the summit of the Oraibi mesa in Colorado. Here is a part of the story:

"It was a steep, ugly road, rough, rocky and dangerous. The Major's horses, however, were strong, intelligent, and willing, so we made the ascent with comparative ease. The return was different. There were so many things of interest at 'Oraibi' that I found it hard to tear myself away, and 'the shades of night were falling fast"—far too fast for the Major's peace of mind—ere I returned to the buckboard, * * * Slowly we descended, the brake scraping and often entirely holding the wheels. We could see and feel the dark abyss, first on one side and then on the other, or feel the overshadowing of the mighty rock walls which towered above us."

Finally they went over the precipice upon one side, but fortunately fell but a few feet and landed upon a narrow shelf covered deep with sand, and were not themselves hurt. But the frightened horses ran dragging the overturned buckboard after them. "The noise and roar and clatter were terrific. Great rocks were started to rolling, and the echoes were enough to waken the dead. Suddenly there was a louder crash than ever, and all was silent."

Then he tells how they picked themselves up in silence, gathered the photographic debris together, still in silence,—though his conscience was loudly speaking—climbed to the road and wearily, but silently, walked through deep and yielding sand toward the house of the missionary, where they were stopping. The first remark was made by the Major whom Mr. James dimly saw take out his handkerchief and mop his brow and head. What he said was this: "Thank God, the sun isn't shining!" Not a word of reproach, not a single, "I told you so," though he supposed his horses were dead and his new buckboard, kindling wood, and all from the fault of another.

That man had certainly acquired a self-control which was admirable. He may have had a hard fight during those "silences" to attain it, but its completeness could not be doubted. The advantage? It was this, if there were no other: He did not expend force uselessly. Nothing he could say, no amount of wordy abuse could possibly give life to dead horses or restore other property. The power which he would have wasted in anger was conserved for better purposes. Few people under such circumstances, however, would have had strong enough grip of passion to enable them to possess their souls in peace and serenity.

It is this self-poise that enables men and women to exercise a strong influence in the most critical times, because they have at command their mental and spiritual forces. One can easily understand why, as reported, the Bishop of Worcester at a meeting held in London the other day to protest against the Macedonian massacres, exclaimed with feeling, "Oh for one hour of Gladstone!" The great English statesman, as is well known, not only controlled men and affairs, but held himself steadily in leash, and the former was possible because of the latter. When a matter of such vital moment is before the people, the power that a man like Gladstone can put forth is beyond measurement. And the power was his, not simply because of his brilliant intellect, his mental training and his oratorical accomplishment, but that he had thoroughly learned the lesson of self-control.

It is a great thing to be able to restrain all outward expression of passion, but still greater to prevent the thought from raging inwardly. The disturbed physical and mental vibrations thus produced are exhausting, to say nothing of what is set free into the thought world to carry disturbance to others. It is, therefore, for the highest good of body and mind that the spirit of loving kindness shall be in full control at all times and seasons. And this is one of the earliest and most important of the lessons to be taught to children.

It has been said that if an angry man or woman can be made to see the funny side of anything clearly enough to smile, the anger will have disappeared entirely. If that be true—and I believe it is—it can easily be seen what a help to serenity of spirit is the hopeful temperament that perceives the silver lining to the clouds which come into the horizon, or turns away from them altogether. Bolton Hall's description of the Optimist will easily apply to the people who have won the power I speak of. Here is the first stanza:

There was once a man who smiled
Because the day was bright,
Because he slept at night,
Because God gave him sight
To gaze upon his child;
Because his little one
Could leap and laugh and run,
Because the distant sun
Smiled on the earth, he smiled.

The truth is that he who always looks for the good in all that is, has no room in his heart for anger. Further on Mr. Hall says "he toiled, and still was glad, because the air was free." You see what he means. In every condition there is compensation, if we can preserve the serenity that enables us to look for it.

I read somewhere that one fit of anger would undo physically, mentally, and spiritually, all of the growth which the effort of years had enabled the individual to make. This may seem an extravagant statement, and yet not entirely unbelievable when we see how wholly frenzied some people are when angry, and how utterly exhausted they seem to be when the tempest is past.

The attainment of this self-control is not an easy thing, but oh, how well worth the struggle!

An Appeal From Bulgaria.

Sofia, Nov. 28.—The presidents of all the benevolent societies in Sofia are united under the presidency of Madame Catherine Karavelow (wife of the former Regent, and many times president of the council) in the society of "Maika."

Madame Karavelow now presents in the name of the women of Bulgaria, the following appeal, which has been framed by her and by two other honorable ladies, representing the flower of womanhood in Sofia:

"Touched to the depths of our being by the incredible sufferings of the poor Macedonians, we hasten to implore the pity of America for an unhappy people, about to be exterminated.

"You know the atrocities which are daily committed in the Rilo mountains; the fury of the Turks is pitilessly unchained. Soldiers and bachibazouks rival each other in the excesses of their cruelty.

"Many towns have been burned, and thousands of human beings massacred. The very forests to which the people fly for refuge in their desperation, are speedily set on fire by the persecutors. The work of destruction accomplished is systematic and atrocious.

"Such is the state of affairs in a country situated at the very portals of Europe, and which breathes now its supreme appeal to the Christian world.

"The women of Bulgaria, inspired by sentiments of humanity, and in revolt at the cruel thrusts against our most cherished affections, and united in a common bond with the victims, desire to impress on the conscience of Europe the thrill of horror and pity by which our sensibilities are touched. With one voice, the voice of sobbing entreaty, we cry, 'Pity, pity for the oppressed!'

"For Europe and America alone can hinder the work of destruction which is being done under our eyes. They can check the bitter fury of the Turk. They can make justice and peace to abide, where now exists the most horrible anarchy.

"And it is Europe and America, naturally protected from the oppressions of the Turk, these mighty countries, humane, generous, compassionate, to whom we address this appeal.

"We most fervently pray that they will deliver from death a people whose only crime is its desire for Christianity and the wish for a higher civilization."—Translated from the French by Mary Ruth Locke.

CHRISTMAS WORK-BASKET.

First among the gifts we can make for our friends is the basket itself. A willow basket, prettily lined and fitted up for work, will make a most acceptable gift to any woman. For the mother of the family who has the stockings to mend, and the garments to make for all, let the basket be of generous proportions and fitted with side pockets, for mending-cotton, thread, needles, scissors, and plenty of room in it for the unfinished work. With such a basket handy, the busy mother can set many stitches in the chance moments that come during the day, or evening. "There is everything in having things handy," is a proverb as true as homely.

For a bit of fancy work smaller baskets may be most daintily lined and ribbon trimmed. In the bottom of such, place a quilted pad of silk well perfumed with sachet powder; to the sides, attach the tiny silver scissors with a bit of ribbon, the emery bag, a few leaves of flannel for needles, a thimble case, a bit of wax, and you have a most complete outfit in a very little space.

Other baskets for holding knives and forks are made of a coarse pattern of willow and embroidered on the outside in the old-fashioned "crewel" patterns. These are coming into vogue again as they were many years ago.

And as for bags! There is no limit to the quantity and variety of these useful articles that will ever be made as gifts. From the large and useful darning bag, made of cretone, to the dainty bag of silk and embroidery which my lady carries to her "thimble parties" when she does, or expects to do, fancy work while visiting with her friends; all along the line of laundry bags, duster bags, comb and brush bags for the traveler—all are pretty, useful and popular gifts.

In the line of bags, one may be mentioned which is useful, not to say necessary, in a large family where all use the bath room for their daily ablutions. It is hung over the washstand and made thus: A piece of gray linen, the width of the stationary basin, is bound with braid, leaving loops at each corner by which it can be screwed to the wall. On this is sewed long, narrow pockets, in number corresponding with the number in the family; on each pocket is worked, in cross-stitch, the initial of one member, and these pockets are to hold the tooth-brushes—a much pleasanter and more sanitary arrangement than the vase in which all are placed promiscuously when not in use.

At each end of these little pockets are larger ones, to hold a hairbrush, combs, etc.

In the line of more useful articles, the "work apron" is one of the most popular. To make it use the smooth, glass-toweling, in either the red or blue check. A yard will be needed; at one end turn up twelve inches for the pockets, hem this across the top and stitch it through the middle, lengthwise, to make two pockets. At the other end of the yard trim it to fit around the waist, bind the top with a ribbon, continuing the same to make a belt that will just reach around the waist and fasten with a hook and eye. Finish the edge of the apron and across the pockets also down the middle seam, with a plain crocheted scallop in blue, or red worsted. Place small bows of ribbon of corresponding color on each pocket and to cover he hook and eye fastening. This apron is very convenient for wearing when doing all kinds of fancy work, as the materials can be kept in the pockets and laid away in them when the apron is removed.

Next week some things for the children to make will be given in this department—articles for doll's wear, which sell well at bazaars and church fairs.

For an invalid, a beautiful gift, and one easily made, is a "Nightingale." This garment can be so easily donned and removed, is so comfortable and gives the invalid such a "dressed up" appearance with no trouble to her, that it cannot fail to be popular. To make it three skeins of blue and three of white Shetland floss and two medium-sized, rubber needles

LADIES NIGHTINGALE

will be required. This is for the double garment; if preferred, a single one can be made by using any smooth yarn of a heavier grade.

Cast on the needles 100 stitches and knit, loosely, back and forward in plain garter stitch, until you have a square of knitting—about 200 rows. Next row, knit and bind, the first 25 stitches on the row, finish row plain, turn, knit as usual and at the end of this row cast on the 25 stitches again. This gives a cut in the work for the center of the neck at the back. Again knit back and forth for 200 rows and bind off.

Knit a piece exactly like this of the other color of yarn, lay one upon the other and with a fine crochet-needle and the white wool join the two pieces together at the edges, with a single crochet stitch.

The two corners of the cut in the neck are turned back over the white (which is the right side of the Nightingale) and caught with small bows of ribbon about six or eight inches from the lower edges, the sides are caught together forming a loose sleeve, and cuffs are formed by turning up the points of these and fastening them with bows. A wide ribbon is sewed to the front ends of the turned-over collar portion, by which the garment is tied in front.

A Thanksgiving Transformation.

"There was an itinerant cobbler
Who sat down to dine with a gobbler;
When the dinner was done
There remained only one,
And he was both cobbler and gobbler."

AFTER THE FEAST.

In small families the saddest part of feast days is the recollection that we must eat "leavings," or, to speak more appetizingly, "made over dishes" for several of the following days, in order to dispose of the abundance we have provided for the feast. There are ways, and ways, of doing this; sometimes the bits of meat can be returned to the table in such dainty and well seasoned meat-pies, hashes and croquettes that they are really more appetizing than at first; remnants of vegetables, with the addition of a mayonnaise, come serenely to the table as excellent salads, and if the smallest pieces of meat or cold tongue, are chopped very fine, and stirred into corn-meal mush, and when cold, sliced and fried for breakfast, they will help to make a most satisfactory and appetizing dish to serve with thin, crisp slices of bacon.

The shells of Edam, or pineapple cheeses, after all the available cheese has been scraped out, can be used as a baking dish for macaroni or rice. Cook the macaroni in salted water, cut in small pieces and place in the cheese-shell. Make a white sauce and pour over the macaroni in the cheese, place in the oven, on an oiled paper in a baking pan, for fifteen or twenty minutes, and serve from the shell. After the macaroni is used, scrape and wash the shell, and one one will answer for several bakings. The shell gives a very agreeable flavor of the cheese, without making it too strong.

Breakfast Fritters.

One cupful of any cold, breakfast mush and three-fourths cupful of milk. With a potato masher mix the mush and one beaten egg, add the milk and about one cupful of flour—sufficient only to make a batter that will drop from the spoon—one-third of a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water and salt to taste. Mix thoroughly, drop in a hot skillet containing enough drippings, oil or lard to run, fry brown on both sides and serve hot with honey or syrup.

For luncheon, try an

Apple Cake.

Make a rich biscuit dough as for shortcake of anykind; place half on a tin and cover with thinly sliced apples, sugar and spice. Over this lay the other half of the dough (which should, for both cakes, be rolled very thin) cover this with the slices of apple, sugar and spice and bake for twenty minutes. If the apples are cut first in quarters and then sliced, the slices may be arranged in rows on the dough, adding very much to the appearance of the cake.

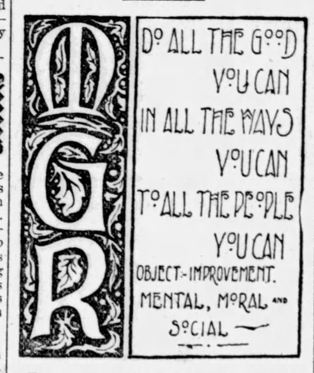
Now for a recipe for a regular, old-fashioned, New England dish, one about which cling some of the pleasantest memories of years spent 'way down East:

Brown Betty.

Slice, core and chop fine, six good sized, tart apples; prepare two cupfuls of bread crumbs, put these in a dish with one-half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter—a good large spoonful is the best—cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Place a layer of bread crumbs in the bottom of a deep, baking dish which has been thickly buttered on the inside, then a layer of apples with bits of butter, a little sugar and spice sprinkled over them, another layer of crumbs and so on until the bowl is filled, having the last layer of crumbs and butter. If the apples are not very juicy, pour over this a very little water and bake, covered, for twenty minutes in a hot oven. Serve either hot or cold, with cream and sugar, or hot sauce.

For the Epicure.

Here is something just received from County Cavan. It is fit for a king, and was the luxury of Brian Boru. Try it, and regale your friends with it: Slice up last week's bread in pieces about half an inch thick, as wide as your two fingers and as long as one, discarding the crust. Dip in a batter such as we use for Maryland fried chicken, and cook in hot lard. The name of this wonderful dish, hitherto unknown in this country, is "Irish fried chicken." It is not only a delicious morsel, but it solves the everlasting problem of stale bread. No bread is fit to eat until stale, and the sooner the world finds it out the better. The difficulty is it is not palatable. The "Irish fry" renders it so.—'Tip' in New York Press.



Today we will quit the pleasant letters, and "light literature," and devote our space to a very able article prepared by "Bro. Jonathan," in answer to a question raised by "Thelma." It is well for the younger people of this generation to know something of the serious questions of our government and country, and the time given to a study of this very important problem of immigration will benefit us all.

I am glad "Thelma" mentioned the subject of immigration, as it is one which should be of interest to all, and, as she has introduced it, it gives us a chance for discussion. To quote "New England Girl," 'I wish I had the pen of a ready writer,' or the gift of expression that would enable me to say what I wish to on the subject.

Ever since the close of the war of 1812, foreigners have been coming into this country in a constant stream. One of the reasons for this is the fact that we are a nation by ourselves, not menaced by powerful neighbors and thus obliged to keep a large standing army at all times, this army to be filled by conscriptions and heavy taxation of the public. Another reason, which has brought large numbers of immigrants into the country was the scarcity of laborers, and the consequent high price of labor, immediately after the close of the civil war.

During the decade between 1860 and 1870, nearly 4,500,000 immigrants came to our country through the northern ports, or an average of 450,000 per year. This was thought at the time to be a great number, but in 1902 more than one million of this class of persons were added to our population, the greater part of whom came from the least desirable countries of Europe, and nearly one-tenth of these settled in the already overcrowded city of New York.

Of the immigrants received at the close of the civil war, many were skilled mechanics, and to all we are indebted for much of the extension of our railroads, canals and other public works. Now most of these newcomers go to already congested cities, to fill the crowded tenement houses, and, in many instances, soon become objects of charity, and when we consider that a majority of those who came last year were from a country whose census gave 73.29 per cent. of her population as not being able to read or write, may we not well pause and ask: "Can we not produce ignorance enough in this country, without importing it?"

Some of the results of this wholesale immigration are the Mafia and anarchism; the former has been in some measure repressed, but anarchy is alive and active, and has recently cost us the life of one of the best men who ever lived—Wm. McKinley—and is ready to sacrifice others.

In our cities, the "heelers," or ward politicians, use this foreign element to defeat a candidate who is for a clean city government. They go among them, and for a glass of beer, or a trifling sum of money, will persuade them to vote as they—the politicians—wish them too.

I wish to state a few facts—very briefly—in regard to another phase of this subject of immigration. In 1868 a treaty was made, through the mediation of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, between China and the United States, whereby each government guaranteed security of life, liberty and property to the people of both nations while in the territory of either. Right here we must remember that the Chinese do not vote, nor take any interest in politics; neither do they associate themselves with political clubs or organizations; remembering these facts will help us to understand the facts that follow.

Nine years later, in 1877, anti-Chinese agitation began to take a substantial form, looking to the future exclusion of the Chinese. Among the objections made to this class of immigrants was that the people feared the cheap labor contractors who brought the Chinese to this country; another was that the habits of the Chinese, being heathenish, might demoralize the communities in which they lived. It has been recorded in history, however, that quite frequently those who advanced this latter theory did not themselves honor the Christian part of our population, while it was an undoubted fact that the "heathen" attended strictly to his own business and obeyed the laws of the land, thus setting a good example to his accusers.

In 1879 a bill passed both houses of Congress, setting aside a part of the Burlingame treaty, and putting a check on further immigration of the Chinese. President Hayes vetoed this on the ground that the United States could not honorably change the treaty without the consent of China. This was obtained in 1880, and in 1882 an act of Congress, approved by the President, was passed prohibiting their ingress for ten years; this was renewed in 1892 and again in 1902.

Such is the history of Chinese immigration, and it would seem equally easy to close our doors to other, and worse, would-be citizens of this country; to those who bring crime and ignorance and wilful mischief within our borders. And the greatest reason why these cannot be barred is found in the difference in the matter of politics between the "Heathen Chinee" and the so-called "Christians," many of whom do not know the meaning of the word.—"Brother Jonathan."

GUESSING SONG.

Oh, ho! oh, ho! Pray, who can I be?
I sweep o'er the land, I scour o'er the sea;
I cuff the tall trees till they bow down their heads,
And I rock the wee birdies asleep in their beds.
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

I rumple the breast of the gray-headed daw,
I tip the rook's tall up and make him cry "caw;"
But though I love fun, I'm so big and so strong,
At a puff of my breath the great ships sail along.
Oh, ho! oh ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

I swing all the weathercocks this way and that,
I play hare-and-hound with a runaway hat;
But however I wander, I ne'er go astray;
For, go where I will, I've a free right of way!
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

I skim o'er the heather, I dance up the street;
I've foes that I laugh at, and friends that I greet;
I'm named in the east and I'm known in the west,
But I think the Dean Bridge is the place I love best.
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

—St. Nicholas.

BOB'S "PEACH PLUCK."

Barbara Ellsworth Wilson, commonly known as Bob, sat on the edge of the kitchen table and stirred the big kettle of peach butter industriously. She was nine years old, but small for her age, and when big Sister Nell left, she had put Bob on the table, saying:

"You sit there and stir, Bob, so you can reach easily, and by the time I've dressed mother it will be almost done, and you shall have some as a reward."

So Bob pushed the long-handled stirrer back and forth, diligently scraping the bottom lest the butter stick. She loved to watch the little spurts of think butter fly through the top holes of the stick, and to push it back and forth, making patterns in the mess; but best of all she loved a slice of bread spread thickly with the still smoking butter. The stirrer had belonged to her mother's mother, and Bob often put her nose close to it as it hung by the fire, for it seemed to her that odors of long-eaten jams and butters clung to it.

She glanced anxiously at the butter, and then called Nell softly, for her mother must not be startled. But Nell did not come, and Bob stirred faster as the butter darkened and thickened and the little lumps of richness flew up, sometimes even over the stove in spite of her care.

Darker grew the jam, and Bob knew that many more minutes would thicken it beyond her control, and the bottom portion would stick. She looked out of the door to see if any of the darkies were near, but they never were when they were wanted, and then she remembered that every one was busy in the peach orchard, for the fruit was ripening fast. Suddenly she caught her breath with a gasp of terror as she saw the figure of a man move among the bushes near the house.

"Peach pluck!" she thought, and set her teeth together to keep from screaming for Nell.

Two years before she had gone down to get the mail from the box at the end of the long road, and, too busy to notice anything else, she had turned to find herself surrounded by five of the rough class of men who wandered from farm to farm in the peach season, plucking the fruit for the farmers, thereby earning the name of "peach plucks." They had done her no harm, but they had teased her, one of them putting his finger in his mouth, then touching her mass of red curls to "see if they would sizz."

She had broken from them and rushed for home, too frightened to make a sound, and from that time had dreaded the peach season. Now she looked from kettle to the door. Nell would not come, and in another minute it would be too late. Bob turned desperately to the door, and beckoned.

"Come here," she called to the man.

He looked toward her, hesitated, then turned away.

"Man! Come here!" she called, frantically. "Quick!"

The man appeared at the door, his cap in his hand. "Did you call, little girl?" he asked quietly. Bob's heart gave a throb of relief. He could not be a peach pluck.

"Yes—the butter—take it off," she ordered, still stirring.

The man glanced at the kettle, took the stirrer from her, and carried it to the sink, turned swiftly and snatched a walded holder from the wall beside the stove, lifted the huge brass kettle and carried it to the table, where he stood it in the granite basin standing in readiness. Absorbed in his work, he turned to the stove once more, changed the draughts and put coal on the fire. Bob watched him, too dumbfounded, at first, to move.

"There! It will be ready to get the dinner," he said, then laughed in a shamefaced way. "I'll go now," and he started to the door.

But Bob returned to life suddenly; she slipped from the table and caught his coat.

"No, no!" she cried. "Wait, you must eat the things! Yes, it won't take me a minute. You must," as he tried to move away.

He looked at her, then moved uneasily.

"You're a funny kid," he said. "All right, I'll stay; only I must be going soon, and I don't want much." Then he glanced down at his hands. "I expect I'd better wash them, hadn't I?"

He went out of the door, and Bob tiptoed after him, watching until he turned into the inclosed porch, between the kitchen and the smokehouse. Then, she went back to the kitchen, and with a funny little gesture she pressed both hands over her mouth, as if to suppress her delighted giggles, while she danced from one foot to the other in her excitement.

(To be Continued.)

The Cozy Corner

AN ALWAYS INTERESTING SUBJECT

Beautiful garments seem most appropriate for the baby, and whether the material is plain or costly, they are usually dainty in appearance and easily made.

Little jackets of fine, soft flannel are always useful and patterns for making them are found in the catalogues of any large pattern house. A very pretty one is made of pale blue flannel, loosely fitted, with seams on the shoulders and under the arms. It has full sleeves gathered into narrow cuffs, and the neck is finished with a sailor collar. The fronts and lower edges are plainly hemmed, and the hems feather-stitched with white silk. This is easily and quickly made, and if one wishes to put more work on it, a row of daisies in white, with pale yellow centers, may be embroidered around the cuffs and collar.

Another jacket of creamy-white broadcloth is made with a round, turn-over collar and plain sleeves made large enough to slip on over the dress. The fronts of this jacket are rounded and all edges finished with scallops, button-holed with pale pink, or blue silk.

Of course these, like all garments for the baby's use, will need to be frequently washed and great care must be taken to prevent them from shrinking. Use warm, soft water, and dissolve in it a teaspoonful of borax (powdered) to every gallon of water; into this rub enough good soap to make a suds. Draw the garments to be washed back and forth in this suds, lifting them up and down and pressing them lightly between the hands. Never rub woolen goods, nor put soap on them, but dissolve it in the water. The cleaning is done by pressing the water through the material and rinsing until all trace of the soap is out of the garment; the use of borax prevents the need of rubbing.

Rinse thoroughly in two or three warm waters, and dry in the house, but not near a hot stove, and when nearly dry, press, on the wrong side, with a warm iron.

Treated in this way, the baby's flannels will keep their original size and remain soft and unfaded until they are outgrown.—E. J. C., Kansas.

MORE ABOUT THE BABIES.

I come to the Household for advice concerning my baby, feeling sure some of the experienced mothers will know exactly what I should do.

This baby of mine is four months old and as she has been sick most of her little life, she has received so much care and attention that she is what might be called a "spoiled child." Her health is now very much improved, though she still has trouble with her nerves and her digestion, but in spite of the improvement, she insists upon the constant care to which she has been accustomed.

I will soon be obliged to do my own housework and shall have less time to bestow upon her babyship and I would like advice as to how I am to reconcile her to the change. Would you—if it were your baby—let her "cry it out," as some have suggested, or could some other way be found that would be less unpleasant to both mother and baby?—A Young Mother.

A SIMPLE, SENSIBLE WAY.

It seems to me that the question of the wife's right to her share of the money in a family, is very simple, and one that can be easily settled. We women help to earn all that is brought in, and therefore it is as much ours as it is the husband's.

On the farm, if necessary, a division of the money may be made by the wife's taking the "butter" money, and that coming from the sale of the eggs and poultry, as she takes the most care of these departments, and what these will bring, on most farms—will almost, if not quite, clothe the wife comfortably, and allow her a little spending money besides. But if this arrangement is made, it should be distinctly understood that she is not expected to furnish the house supplies nor dress the children out of her income.

In our family we are equal partners in everything. We talk over the price of all farm produce and stock, and if a buyer comes along when my husband is not at home, I can close a bargain with him. The "pocket book" is quite as much at my disposal as my husband's.

"S. E. W." should stand up for her rights, and insist upon fair treatment for herself and her children. She is just as necessary to the comfort of her husband as he is to hers, and if she would let him understand, thoroughly, that she knows this, he would be more reasonable.—"R. A. S.," Ohio.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me how to cook carrots? Does it injure them to freeze, or, like parsnips, are they better for freezing?—Mrs. W. C. Bennett.

Will the lady who sent such a pretty pattern for a stripe in a rag carpet, please tell me what color of warp she would use for it?—"F. V. C."

Will some one please send immediately, a recipe for a chocolate "dip" or sauce to be eaten with pudding or blanc-mange? —"S. F. W."

A Famous Singer

Madam Schumann-Heink, the golden-voiced singer of Austria, has had a hard battle with fate and succeeded in spite of obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable.

She was the daughter of Major Roessler, of the Austrian army, and at the age of eleven was the prize singer in the little convent at Prague, where she received her early education. Two years later she began the serious study of music, and after a three years' course determined to go on the operatic stage. She braved the opposition of her family, and with neither experience, repertoire nor influence, had the temerity to apply for the position of contralto at the Court Opera of Dresden. There were many candidates, but the sweetest singer of all on that momentous day was this young girl of seventeen, and to her joy she was selected.

Her debut in 1878 in Il Trovatore was the prelude to long and faithful study. At the beginning of her fourth season of brilliant success she married and retired from the stage. But her dreams of happiness were sadly shattered; her unhappy marriage was dissolved by the courts and with children to support she was forced to return to the stage, securing a contract with the Hamburg Opera, where for six years she sang the smallest and poorest roles.

Her life was a hard one, caring for her little ones alone, dressing them and cooking for them, training them as best they could, seizing her moments for practice when she could, to the accompaniment of an old, worn-out piano, whose best days were a distant memory.

At last the kindly influence of Madam Klafski, the dramatic soprano, secured her a trial at Berlin, where she made a great success. Her second marriage with Paul Schumann has been most happy, and few people in her great audiences know that this singer, whose voice is so rich, full, and perfect is the mother of nine children.

"Have I gone into the wilderness to plant a rose and left my own home garden to the mercy of weeds and worms? Have I explored the possibilities of 'settlement work'—in specialized kindness and courtesy—in my own home and within the sound of my own church bells, and have I used my efforts at helping the stranger within my gates—the one whose needs I understand and whom I can help intelligently? If so, then may I venture into wider fields and gratify my curiosity to see how 'the other half' live, and leave my own to search out those in the slums of whose lives and needs I am utterly ignorant, and to whom, in a great majority of cases, I shall do more harm than good."

Answers to Puzzles of November 10

1.—Hugh Latimer.
2.—$550. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming triangle: Zephyr, eyrie, prop, hip, ye, R.
4.—Con-cur, ask-ant, car-ton, cat-nip, ear-nest, mar-gin, wind-lass, vine-gar.
5.—On the anniversary of Washington's birthday in 1861, Abraham Lincoln raised the flag of the United States over Independence Hall, in Philadelphia.
6.—Irving wrote: "There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity, but kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity."

Chat.

The solution sent to the problem answered today is this:

11-11 of what he saves, plus 5-11 or his expenses, equals his salary, or $880. 11-11 plus 5-11 equal 16-11 equal $800. 1-11 equals 1-16 of $800, or $50. 11-11 equal 11 times $50, or $550.

A nice little class "made their manners" to the Schoolmistress this morning.

They were: Timothy, W. P. E., Metta, Pauline, U No Hoo, Mrs. H. Larned and Perry Cross.

Timothy, thank you for the pleasant note. I hope the Chicago visit will improve your health, so you will be able to "tend school" again.

Metta, I am glad you enjoyed the "I Umpkin Head's party," and thank you for the "nosegay."

U No Hoo, that set was a special, and therefore had "special privileges."

Perry Cross, cannot you come in a little oftener?

Pauline, you are a good little girl, but it seems to the Schoolmistress that you take better care of every one else than you do of "Pauline."

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO AM I?

I cannot give you the exact date of my birth, but I am a very old "dame." Notwithstanding my great age, my popularity never decreases. I have as my subjects people on both sides of the sea; male and female follow after me; even little children like to know that they are in my procession. Men sometimes say that they care nothing for me, but still they follow me as closely as their sisters do. All the rules I make for my subjects are obeyed, even though this obedience sometimes causes intense suffering. I cause millions of dollars to be spent annually. Although many persons criticise me, my critics themselves obey my laws. Sometimes I am called a queen, and that is a very appropriate title, for no crowned head has a greater number of subjects than I.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A travels 15 rods per minute around a circle of 720 rods. B travels 21 rods in the same direction, and C travels 30 rods in an opposite direction. In how many hours will the three meet after starting together?

3.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—An abbey.
2.—Exterior coat of the skin.
3.—Crystallized sugar.
4.—A deed.
5.—A vowel.
6.—A mineral substance.
7.—Pieces of money.
8.—A kind of Asiatic palm.
9.—Intoxicating.
Centrals name a trait of character universally admired.

4.—KITCHEN UTENSILS.

1.—The god of pastures, forests and flocks.
2.—The pod of a plant.
3.—The scoop of a grain elevator.
4.—A flat piece of metal.
5.—A kind of plant.
6.—Something every small boy desires.
7.—An index.
8.—A long, heavy wave.
9.—A prong.
10.—A tract of country drained by a river.

5.—QUERY.

What city was entitled "The eldest daughter of the empire?"

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a faithful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed."

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You may think you have tried your level best to be cured, you may have spent money on this thing and that without good results, but until you send for the free trial treatment of Calthos and see for yourself what wonderful good it does you, you cannot say with a clear conscience that you have done your full duty to yourself. Calthos has permanently cured thousands who have tried "everything else." It will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for it. Do so today sure and they will send you free, besides the 5 days' trial treatment, many interesting illustrated books on the subject, all in plain wrapper, and sealed against inspection. Do not hesitate to write, as they are only too glad to do this for any suffering man and you should not rest content until you find out by actual trial if Calthos can cure you. Write today in full confidence.

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IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Report of Gen. Davis, Commanding the Island Division.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Major General George W. Davis, commanding the division of the Philippines, recites that the losses among cavalry horses in the islands have been very great, and there has not yet been found any means of preventing these tropical animal diseases. It is recommended that mounted troops serving in the islands, as their terms expire, be largely replaced by infantry, recruited for four or five years. Referring to the Juramentado the report says:

"The Moros are accustomed to suffer all of the caprices of their despotic authority. The laws of centuries permit men to be recruited for any purpose whatsoever. The debtor who cannot pay becomes, with his family, the slave of the creditor. The debtor thus loses all his rights and his children can be sold throughout the archipelago. He can, however, buy the liberty of his family at the risk of his own life—i. e., for the largest number of Christians whom he can slay. If the debtor accepts that proposition he becomes that moment a juramentado, knowing perfectly well that if he manages to get in the midst of a Spanish settlement all hope for escape is gone. Death is therefore certain for all juramentados. When they arrive at a sufficient state of exaltation, but never before, they are sent into a Christian community."

In dealing with affairs in the Moro country, the report says that the Bates agreement with the sultan of Sulu, which it appears was advised by the Schurman commission, is an obstacle to the establishment of good government and the continued practice of slavery is instanced as a justification for declaring the agreement null and void.

"The fact is," the report says, "that there never has been a time for three years when a force of five hundred soldiers in Moro and two or three small gunboats could not preserve the peace or suppress any uprising, but this was not known or not fully understood when this agreement was entered into. With the Bates agreement out of the way, the government will have to deal only with the chiefs or the village head men called dattos."

As to the sultan of Sulu the report says it is apparent to everybody that his power has departed and that very soon he will only be a character in history, and that no one, not even his own people, will regret his exile.

The report says that in all the cities and large towns throughout the archipelago and throughout every large part of the rural districts inhabited by Christian Filipinos life and property have been secured and the inhabitants have pursued their ordinary avocations without annoyance by lawbreakers. It seems certain, the report says, that there must be a native contingent in the regular army, but no necessity exists for conceding a demand for more food, nor more pay or clothing allowance than received by white troops. Gen. Davis says the native Filipino under American officers will be as true and faithful as any troops could be, provided they are well treated and paid promptly.

Gen. Davis recommends that the fortification of Subig Bay should not be undertaken until Manila shall have been fully protected, as the capture of Manila would mean the loss of the islands. The defense of Manila, he adds, is a very serious proposition owing to physical conditions.

The total cost of interisland transportation for the fiscal year was $2,536,381, and Gen. Davis thus comments on the subject:

"The transport service of the United States as now conducted is a most costly luxury, but it is defended, or excused, on the ground of inexorable military necessity."

The inspector general for the department of Mindanao favors the restoration of the canteen.

AFFAIRS IN JOLO GROUP.

Washington, Nov. 26.—A strong picture of conditions in the Jolo group of the Philippine archipelago is contained in a letter from Colonel H. L. Scott, the governor of that group to Colonel Clarence Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department. The letter, which is dated September 23, is made public as an explanation of the campaign now waging in the Jolo group. In it the writer says:

"I find that the condition is one of peace so long as the big Moro chiefs are allowed to have their own way unreservedly—to rob and to steal and enslave. The sultan is a man of no power of his own, and must depend on the chiefs who may or who may not do what he wishes. They are all surrounded by gangs of ruffians who do no useful work, but who live through robbery and fining both sides in a case irrespective of who may be guilty, the full amount of the ability to pay. If the victim refuses to pay he is enslaved. No peace or order can be maintained in these islands so long as these conditions exist—movable property is always on the move without the desire of the owner; men say they will not work and accumulate property which they will not be permitted to enjoy and there are constant turmoils, murders and enslavements going on.

No one is allowed to go beyond the outposts here without an armed guard, and it is even advisable to go about the streets here armed on account of Juramentados, one of whom got through the gate past a sentinel about four days ago with his arms, ran through the barrack yard, slashed a soldier across the back and fell dead on the main plaza and in front of the commissary office, shot four times by a fusillade from our soldiers which killed also a trumpeter, who was getting ready for guard. This makes the sixth or seventh Juramentado who has appeared since last spring. One engineer soldier was chopped up last spring by one of them after he had seven Colts 38-caliber balls in him. He chopped off a leg and an arm each at one stroke of his barong. All during the spring the province has been in a state of siege.

When Captain Elling's troop went out they surrounded it, brandishing their barangs and spears and he had to come back because his orders were by no means to have a conflict. You will see by this the way peace has been kept heretofore and at what sacrifice. Now the Moro province act contemplates changes, among others the abolishment of slavery, a very sore point with them. It contemplates trials of offenders by district courts and those things will surely bring on conflicts."

GOLDEN SPIKE DRIVEN

The Great Lucien Cut-off on the Union Pacific.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 26.—Edward H. Harriman and nearly 50 prominent railway officials from every part of the country this morning assisted in driving the golden spike and formally opening the Lucien cut-off of the Union Pacific, which is considered the most remarkable feat of railroad engineering in the world. It has been completed at a cost of $5,000,000.

Mr. Harriman and party left Chicago Monday evening on a special train, consisting of nine private cars, which ran over the Northwestern to Omaha, and thence by the Union Pacific to this city, where they arrived last night. Among the officials who are from Chicago and had their private cars are Marvin Hughitt, J. T. Harahan, S. M. Felton, A. C. Bird, A. J. Earling, J. C. Stubbs, E. O. McCormick and E. L. Lomax.

At Omaha other officials joined the party, and from the northwest, southwest and west many others came. It is expected that regular trains will begin to be operated over the cut-off by January 1, when the time between Ogden and the Pacific coast will be reduced by nearly two hours.

The former route from Ogden west is around the north end of Salt Lake to Lucien, a distance of 103 miles. The route is over the Promontory hill, and is very difficult of operation owing to the steep grades. This stretch of track is now eliminated by building straight west through two arms of Salt Lake, thereby cutting off 45 miles. The construction through the lake is 26½ miles, and when in the center of the trestle the trains are out of sight of land in every direction. On no other railroad in the world is this novel condition met.

The importance of the cut-off as a time saver is shown by the statement that it will be possible to leave San Francisco at 5 o'clock in the evening instead of 10 o'clock in the morning and reach Chicago, as at present, on the "Overland Limited," effecting a saving of seven hours. The grades encountered in the cut-off do not exceed twenty-one feet to the mile, whereas the old route has grades of ninety feet to the mile. The new route also cuts out fully 4,000 degrees of curvature.

In general the construction is a railroad trestle which is filled in in places, and which will eventually be converted into solid roadbed. East of Promontory the roadbed is embanked except for one opening of 600 feet, provided for the outlet of the Bear river. Twenty-seven miles of trestle-eleven miles out of nineteen and one-half are embanked. At one point in the construction the workmen discovered the bed of an ancient river, which required an enormous amount of filling which had not been bargained for, and which gave rise to the story of a bottomless pit in the great Salt lake.

The Harriman system of railroads is to make an effort to increase trade with the Orient and with European countries by the way of San Francisco and New Orleans. It is understood that one move in this direction will be the appointment of Donald Rose, new chief clerk for J. T. Harahan, to be general European agent for the Illinois Central. Mr. Rose will spend all of his time in Europe, and it will be his effort to induce shipments to New Orleans. The Illinois Central has been able to provide plenty of tonnage out of New Orleans, but has experienced difficulty in securing tonnage for the boats inbound.

Ben Campbell, assistant traffic director for the Harriman lines, has been in Europe all summer investigating trade conditions, and it is stated that two more vessels will be placed in commission between San Francisco and the Orient as a result of his investigations. The ships will be added to the fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

DEAD DEER HUNTERS.

Milwaukee, Nov. 27.—The open season for deer this year appears to have been almost as disastrous to the hunters as to the deer. Up to date the reports show 20 persons killed, 5 mortally wounded, 8 seriously wounded and 2 missing. This is an increase of 100 per cent over the entire season last year. The names of the killed are:

Earl Naylor, Marinette, Wis.; Oct. 12.
Leonard M'Lean, Butternut, Wis.; October 15.
Leon La Branch, Escanaba, Mich.; October 17.
James Corbett, Mansfield, Mich.; October 24.
John Lofy, Marshfield, Wis.; October 25.
Charles Shusston, New Richmond, Wis.; October 26.
Harry Clark, Madison, Wis.; Nov. 6.
George Moore, Rhinelander, Wis.; November 8.
Frank Ritter, jr., Menominee, Mich.; November 8.
David Pickett, Marquette, Mich.; November 11.
Son of Andrew Elson, Bayley, Mich.; November 12.
Louis Clifford, Sparta, Minn.
Negauuee man, Nov. 13.
George A. Whipple, Marquette, Mich.; November 14.
Alfred Williams, Dancy, Wis.; Nov. 14.
Son of Hans Johnson, playing with father's gun; Nov. 14.
Frank Grevoch, Amherst, Wis.; November 17.
Frank La Freniere, Marshfield, Wis.; November 22.
Mrs. Matt Johnson, Eagle River, Wis., November 21.

At Necedah yesterday Daniel Doyle was shot through the right hip by Fred Crauford, a companion, who mistook him for a deer they had been chasing.

Illinois hunters get into trouble with game wardens in Wisconsin and lose five deer and hunting outfits

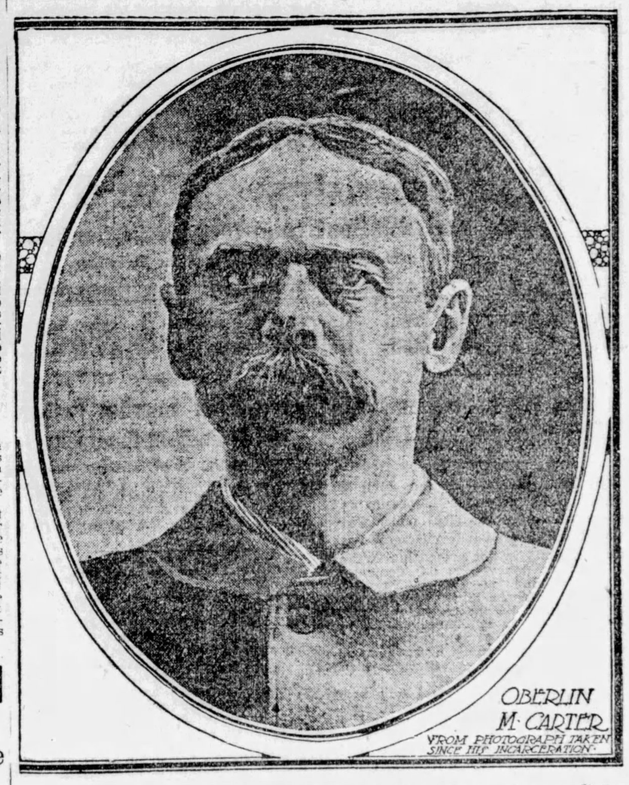
OBERLIN M. CARTER

Free by Expiration of His Term of Sentence.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 28.—The doors of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth swung open this morning for ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who has completed his five-year sentence for robbing the government. Deducting the allowance for good conduct the actual time served by Carter has been three years and seven months.

When Carter was brought to the penitentiary he talked much of his anxiety for a civil trial. Recently he has not said much on this subject, but has paid more attention to a suit pending in the United States circuit court whereby the government was endeavoring to recover about $723,000 alleged to be part of the former captain's illgotten booty. Since hisimprisonment the government has succeeded in making Carter turn over vast sums of money, but notwithstanding this he is believed to be still wealthy. He is possessed of valuable mining property, chiefly in Mexico, and it is thought likely that he may make that country his future home.

The case of Carter attracted such widespread attention at the time of his arrest, trial and conviction four years ago that the facts are still fresh in the public memory.



THE STRIKE OVER.

The Fight for Union Control of All Employes Was Lost.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—The Chicago street car men's strike was brought to a close today by the ratification by the men of a compact agreed upon by their leaders and representatives of the company.

After thirteen days' of turmoil service on the various lines of the Chicago City Railway company, covering an area of fifty square miles, was resumed.

The strikers met in Federation Hall, which has been their headquarters, and the place was crowded when President Buckley, of the local organization, called the meeting to order.

The first act was to exclude newspaper men from the hall, and for nearly two hours thereafter the public was ignorant of the details of the proceedings. Sounds indicating that speeches were being made and frequent cheering gave evidence that the terms arranged by the strike leaders were acceptable. The first news from the hall was that the men by practically a unanimous vote had accepted the proposition to arbitrate the matter of wages, the scale to be based on wages paid in other cities. Soon after a second announcement proclaimed the acceptance of the whole compact.

With this announcement came the statement that the union men had been ordered to report to the various barns ready to take out cars immediately.

The agreement as ratified by the men and previously accepted by representatives of the company provides for the settlement of the wage question by a board of arbitration. Their present wages are not to figure in the calculations, but instead the new scale is to be based on the market value of the men's services. As the company claims to pay the best wages, the new arrangement, it is thought, may not result in an advance in the pay of the employes.

Clause II of the agreement provides for the betterment of working hours, the new running schedule to be arranged by the company in conference with a committee of trainmen. The company retains the right to run as many cars as are necessary at all times, "endeavoring always," the agreement runs, "to make the work as agreeable to the men as is consistent with the performance of its duty to the public."

The third and last clause provides that the strikers shall be taken back without prejudice. Membership in the union shall not constitute proper cause for discharge from the company's employment. With this exception, the company retains the right to employ, discharge, or discipline its employes as it sees fit.

THE DOWAGER PRAYS.

Tokio, Nov. 26.—It is stated in Mandarin circles that the empress dowager is finding her days and nights harrassed by the Manchurian question and the Kuangsi crisis. Womanlike, she has resorted to the gods for help. In fact she has lately made a vow before the Buddha of Wanshoushan temple that if the affairs of the above named provinces be satisfactorily settled by next November she would expend the entire money contributions promised by the high officers of the crown of Pekin and the provinces, estimated at eight millions in all, for the celebration of her seventieth birthday anniversary next year upon building extra temples, beautifying the present ones and in doing other good work that may be pleasing to the gods.

Another Earthquake.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 27.—A severe earthquake was felt here at 3:20 this morning. It continued for several minutes and was more pronounced than either of the shocks that were felt on the 4th of this month.

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CONSUMPTION

GROVER WON'T RUN.

Will Never Again Be a Presidential Candidate.

New York, Nov. 28.—Grover Cleveland has sent the following letter to the editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

"Princeton, Nov. 25, 1903.

"My dear McKelway: I have wanted for a long time to say something which I think should have been said to you before others. You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me on the part of my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in the Eagle of my nomination for the presidency came to me as a great surprise; and it has been seconded in such manner by Democratic sentiment that conflictlug thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to the time and manner of a declaration on my part concerning the subject—if such a declaration should seem necessary or proper.

"In the midst of it all and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstance nor upon any consideration I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the presidency.

"My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive.

"This you, at least, ought to know from me; and I should be glad if the Eagle were made the medium of its conveyance to the public.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"St. Clair McKelway, LL. D., Brooklyn, N. Y."

The Brooklyn Eagle, to the editor of which Mr. Cleveland's letter was addressed, announced that the support it had given Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination would now be given to Alton B. Parker at pie ent chief judge of the court of appeals of this state.

MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICIAL

Boston, Nov. 25.—The official vote cast at the state election Nov. 3, was announced today at the state house. The returns show that Governor John L. Bates, Republican, was re-elected by a plurality of 35,984.

Governor Bates received a total of 199,684. votes and Colonel William A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for governor, received 163,700 votes.

The vote for the socialistic candidate for governor shows a falling off of 8,378 from last year. John C. Chase, of Haverhill, having received 25,251.

PEARY'S PLANS.

New York, Nov. 28.—Commander Peary, who arrived on the Philadelphia today, said he would probably leave here in July and try to reach the north shore of Grant land and camp there until the coming spring when the dash to the pole will be attempted.

"I will make the hardest try to reach the pole that has yet been made. If I can get my ships to the north shore of Grant land," he said, "I will answer for the rest. I am confident that I shall reach the pole. I am familiar with conditions and I have the experience. I know the road thoroughly and I know what I will have to contend with. Another reason is that I have reached that stage in my acquaintance with the Esquimos that I can utilize them as I desire. If I get to Grant land I am sure I can attend to the rest. I will also find a way to get back to the ship."

Commander Peary said that his wife would not accompany him.

While swinging into her berth at the pier the Philadelphia ran into the pier breaking off her bowsprit and carrying away a corner of the pier shed. The damage was slight and no one was injured.

THE BENNETT WILL.

New Haven, Nov. 27.—The formal decree of the probate court in relation to the Philo S. Bennett will, of which William J. Bryan is an executor, was announced today by Probate Judge Cleaveland. After reciting the known facts in the case Judge Cleaveland decrees that neither the sealed letter by which it appeared that Mr. Bennett expressed a desire to give $50,000 to Mr. Bryan and family and the typewritten document in the possession of Mr. Bryan nor the envelope containing the letter should be admitted to probate as part of the will. Otherwise the will was allowed and ordered to be recorded.

READY FOR WAR.

London, Nov. 25.—Private advices from Pekin are to the effect that General Tuan-Shi-Kai, governor of Ohi-Li province, has informed the emperor that he is prepared to declare war against the Russians in Manchuria.

Gen. Ma is said to be ready to march into Shen-Hai Kwan at the head of 18,000 men.

FAVORS PEARL HARBOR.

Honolulu, Nov. 26.—Major General MacArthur, who has arrived here to study the military situation in the Hawaiian islands, says that the main feature of the defenses of the territory is the protection of the naval station at Pearl Harbor. He advocates a reduction of the forces at Honolulu and declares that the occupation of the other islands is not an important matter from a military standpoint, while Pearl Harbor is maintained as a strong defensive position.

During a speech on the floor of the House Congressman Payne, of New York, declares the Republicans will not attempt tariff revision until after the next presidential election.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Prolongation of the Negotiations in Progress at Tokio.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio, which have been delayed by Viceroy Alexieff's return to St. Petersburg, is due to the inability to reach an understanding regarding Corea. Tentative terms on the subject of Manchuria have been settled. Japan recognizes Russia's dominant interests and agrees not to place obstacles in the way of the solution of the problem. While still maintaining the ultimate recogniton of her treaty rights, open ports and the integrity of Chinese sovereignty, Japan is content to leave these questions in abeyance so as not to embarrass Russia. In return Japan insists on the recognition of her influence in Corea, and the opening of Yongampho or other ports to foreign trade. Russia is willing to concede something, but she opposes the opening of Yongampho, on account of its proximity to the mouth of the Yalu river, on the ground that it will threaten her interests and complicate her difficulties in Manchuria.

Russia is doing everything possible to bring the negotiations to a conclusion. Viceroy Alexieff has the czar's orders to this effect. Russia believes it wise to press matters, while Japan is in a pacific mood, which is attributed to foreign counsel.

The chief fear expressed here is that the moral effect of the United States' continuous pressure in connection with the open door policy, will lead Japan to rashness. The attitude of the United States causes much nervousness and some resentment.

The Russian view is that no good reason exists why the United States should become involved in a quarrel at the instigation of Russia's enemies, when her interests, comparatively insignificant, are not yet invaded. It is pointed out that last winter and spring, the United States was aroused by the persistent declaration in the British and Japanese press that Russia would never permit China to sign a commercial treaty, yet it was signed on the date fixed.

The sudden flash of anger in China over the Russian reoccupation of Mukden, because it is the old burial place of the ancestors of the present dynasty, is not considered grave, as China's impotency is recognized. Nevertheless, all steps will be taken to avoid a rupture, as China's friendship is needed for the future.

Despite the conviction here that the crisis has passed for the winter, Russia is taking nothing for granted. Three-quarters of her fleet are massed in or moving to the Pacific.

Practically nothing is left on the European side.

Travelers who have just returned from Port Arthur, report that the trains going eastward are still filled with troops and war munitions. It is estimated that Russia now has more than 150,000 troops east of Baikail, prepared for eventualities.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—The government officials deny the reports published abroad of a revolutionary movement in the Danish West Indies in consequence of dissatisfaction with the commission's recommendation on the subject of the improvements in the islands. That dissatisfaction exists is admitted, and it is recognized that the prosperity of the new republic of Panama will conceivably so impress the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies as to strengthen the latest desire in some quarters to come under the American flag.

The departure of the new governor of St. Thomas for his post was hastened in hopes that fuller explanations of the commission's report might lessen the dissatisfaction, and so that the government might, at the earliest possible moment, be in full possession of the situation. The government fully realizes the great difficulty of legislating and helping the islands to their satisfaction.

The people and government of Denmark approve of the United States action in recognizing the republic of Panama and a request for similar recognition from Denmark will undoubtedly be granted.

WILHELM'S THROAT.

Vienna, Nov. 28.—The Wiener Allegemaine Zeitung has a dispatch from Berlin, which says: "Though there can be no doubt that the recent operation on Emperor William concerned a benignant formation, the process of healing has not taken the favorable course hoped for. There is absolutely no question of any danger, but from the whole course of the process of healing hitherto it seems as though unexpected complications had arisen which rarely follow a simple operation for so-called singers prolypsus.

In official circles there is a certain uneasiness. The emperor whose mood remains good, has been ordered by his physicians to take the greatest rest and spare his vocal organs as much as possible."

SKINNER AT HARRAR.

Djibouti, French Somaliland, Nov. 30.—Robert P. Skinner, U. S. consul at Marseilles, who is going to Abyssinia to conduct negotiations with King Menelik, with his escort reached Harrar, Abyssinia, Saturday. Abyssinian troops met the party eight miles outside the town, and Gen. Ras Makonnen, with a body guard of 1,000 greeted the column when within two miles of the city. The new palace was placed at the disposal of the Americans. A camp was established and Gen. Ras Makonnen was received with military honors. The scene was extremely picturesque. The Americans met with unprecedented cordiality. Emperor Menelik has sent Consul Skinner a message of welcome.

Brazil Not to Retaliate.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 30.—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has rejected a proposal to penalize French goods by 50 per cent additional duty as a reprisal for the increased duty which France has imposed on coffee from Brazil.

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WORLD'S SHIP CANALS

Eight Great Ship Waterways Now in Operation.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The renewed attention being given to the proposed isthmian canal at this time lends especial interest to a discussion of the great canals of the world, presented by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics. The ship canals of the world, it says, are nine in number, as follows:

(1) The Suez canal, begun in 1859 and completed in 1869.

(2) The Croustadt and St. Petersburg canal, begun in 1877 and completed in 1890.

(3) The Corinth canal, begun in 1884 and completed in 1893.

(4) The Manchester Ship canal, completed in 1894.

(5) The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the Baltic and North seas, completed in 1895.

(6) The Elbe and Trave canal, connecting the North sea and Baltic, opened in 1900.

(7) The Welland canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

(8 and 9) The two canals, United States and Canadian, respectively, connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron.

The Suez canal is usually considered the most important example of ship canals, though the number of vessels passing through it annually does not equal that passing through the canals connecting Lake Superior with the chain of Great Lakes at the south. In length, however, it exceeds any of the other great ship canals, its total length being 90 miles, of which about two-thirds is through shallow lakes. The material excavated was usually sand, though in some cases strata of solid rock from 2 to 3 feet in thickness were encountered. The total excavation was about 80,000,000 cubic yards under the original plan, which gave a depth of 25 feet. In 1895 the canal was so enlarged as to give a depth of 31 feet, a width at the bottom of 108 feet and at the surface of 420 feet. The original cost was $95,000,000, and for the canal in its present form slightly in excess of $100,000,000. The number of vessels passing through the canal in 1870 was 486, with a gross tonnage of 654,915 tons, in 1900, 3,441 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 13,699,237 tons. The revenue of the canal is apparently large in proportion to its cost, the Statesman's Yearbook for 1901 giving the net profits of 1899 at 54,153,660 francs, and the total amount distributed among the shareholders 51,538,028 francs, or about 10 per cent of the estimated cost of $100,000,000.

The canal is without locks, being at the sea level the entire distance. The length of time occupied in passing through the canal averages about eighteen hours. By the use of electric lights throughout the entire length of the canal pasages are made at night with nearly equal facility to that of the day. The tolls charged are 9 francs per ton, net register, "Danube measurement," which amounts to slightly more than $2 per ton United States net measurement. Steam vessels passing through the canal are propelled by their own power.

The ship canals intended to give continuous passage to vessels from the head of Lake Superior to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river are the Welland canal, originally constructed in 1833 and enlarged in 1871 and 1900; the St. Marys Falls canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., opened in 1855 and enlarged in 1881 and 1896, and the Canadian canal at St. Marys river opened in 1895. In point of importance, measured at least by their present use, the canals at the St. Marys river by far surpass that of the Welland canal, the number of vessels passing through the canals at the St. Marys river being eight times as great as the number passing through the Welland, and the tonnage of the former nearly forty times as great as that of the latter. One of the important products of the Lake Superior region, iron ore, is chiefly used in the section contiguous to Lake Erie, and a large proportion of the grain coming from Lake Superior passes from Buffalo to the Atlantic coast by way of the Erie canal and railroads centering at Buffalo. The most important article in the westward shipments through the Sault Ste. Marie canals, coal, originates in the territore contiguous to Lake Erie. These conditions largely account for the fact that the number and tonnage of vessels passing the St. Marys river canals so greatly exceed those of the Welland canal.

Paving All Complete.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—All the paving in the grounds of the world's fair, including asphalt, telford, macadam and gumbo roads is now complete. The grand plaza where drills and great gatherings will be held during the exposition is also complete. All the roads will be freshened up just before the opening.

FRENCH CANAL COMPANY

Notified By Colombia That It Can't Sell to U. S.

Bogota, Nov. 26.—The Colombian government has notified the Panama Canal company of Paris that it will not allow it to transfer its privileges to the United States, and that in case the concession expires the privileges must belong to Colombia.

It is also stated that the isthmians have always enjoyed the most ample guarantee and never have been in any way disturbed.

A Panama dispatch commenting on the matter says:

"The foregoing dispatch is considered on the isthmus as mere Colombia bravado. It is not believed here that the French government would conteuance these pretensions on the part of Colombia. The Hay-Bunau Varilla canal treaty has been published here in English and Spanish. It is generally considered satisfactory. Exchange is 12 per cent."

COLOMBIAN INSULTS.

Colon, Nov. 27.—The captain of the Royal Mail steamer Trent, which has arrived at Colon from Cartagena, reports that while he was lying in the harbor of Cartagena the United States consul at that place, Luther F. Ellsworth, was invited to come aboard as his (the captain's) guest. Mr. Ellsworth responded to the invitation, but when half way up the gang plank was stopped by Colombian soldiers and turned back.

The Colombian authorities would not permit the Trent to take any passengers, mail or cargo from Colombian ports for Colon.

Consul Ellsworth told the people on the Trent that he had been repeatedly insulted by the Colombian officials since the recognition of the independence of Panama by the United States.

UNREST IN COLOMBIA.

Panama, Nov. 27.—An American traveling man who has just arrived here from Buena Ventura on the steamer Manavi after a stay of twenty days in the department of Cauca, reports that the feeling of unrest in Cauca and Antioquia continues and that the secession movement there has the support of many prominent men, including a number of high officials.

An outbreak was recently started in Cali, the business centre of the Cauca department, but the authorities quickly suppressed it and arrested the ringleader who suffered no harm, probably because of the sympathies of the officials with the movement.

The secession movement, this man says, is serious, but it is impossible to forestall what will be done or when any step will be undertaken. He also says there is no evidence of any warlike or aggressive movements against Panama; there is plenty of threatening talk but no action.

The Americans at Cali have not been molested. The authorities at Buena Ventura, the traveler says, were inclined to be annoying when he left there, but nothing serious had happened. The discontent in Cauca and Antioquin arises from the same causes that led to the movement for independence on the Ithmus.

AT SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo, Nov. 28.—United States Minister Powell yesterday refused to acknowledge the provisional government and also denied its demand for the withdrawal of former Finance Minister Galvan, who with Judge George Gray, of Delaware, had been appointed to arbitrate the Santo Domingo Improvement company matter. Mr. Powell told the provisional government that the time for arbitrating the claims of the Improvement company was now closed and could not be reopened; that the board of arbitration was fully constituted according to the conditions of the protocol; that the board will convene and its members proceed to the consideration of the issues presented by both parties and that its decision would be final. He added that the United States cannot and will not interfere in any manner with the composition of the arbitration board, named by the government of President Wos y Gil.

The government placed the cruiser Falke at the disposition of General Wos y Gil, who accompanied by former Ministers Brache and Espailliat, left on the Falke for Porto Rico. The French and Belgian ministers have energetically protested against the decree of the provisional government recognizing only the floating debt, and leaving other foreign claims pending. The troops are gradually leaving and quiet prevails.

GENERAL BROOKE.

His Testimony Concerning General Wood in Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The senate committee on military affairs today resumed its hearing in the Wood case. Major Estes G. Rathbone was the first witness. He was called for the purpose of submitting a list of witnesses he desires to have summoned for the purpose of supporting certain of his charges filed against General Wood. When the hearing opened Horatio S. Rubens, of New York, formerly a member of the Cuban junta, was waiting to be heard. A telegram from Major General John R. Brooke, saying he would be here today, was laid before the committee.

Mr. Ruebens' testimony tended to corroborate the statements by Major J. E. Runcie in reference to the knowledge General Wood is said to have had of the Runcie magazine article criticising unfavorably the administration of Major General Brooke as governor general of Cuba. One of the most important statements made by Mr. Ruebens was that General Wood visited him after the publication of the Runcie article and that their conversation showed that General Wood had previous knowledge of it. Mr. Ruebens said General Wood admitted that he had told Runcie that the article put him (Wood) in an awkward position.

Mr. Ruebens also told the committee that when the break occurred between Runcie and General Wood he brought them together and tried to patch up their differences in a manner that would exonorate Runcie of the onus attached to his name by the report made to the war department by General Wood. The witness also said that when Runcie wrote to General Wood begging him to set Runcie right before the country that Runcie showed him the letter. He told the contents of the letter to the committee and it supplied the missing links in the correspondence that had previously been filed with the committee with the Rathbone charge.

In answer to questions from the committee Mr. Ruebens explained the manner in which he chanced to go to Cuba in connection with the military government, what his services had been and of a difference with General Wood through which he severed his connections with the government. He said he then became counsel in the postoffice cases. He was asked concerning General Wood's intimacy with Captain Bellaire and other newspaper men and also if it were true that General Wood had made a show of jealousy of his superior officers.

The witness detailed the relationship between General Wood and newspapermen saying it was understood that he attempted to use the newspapermen to exploit his own deeds. Regarding Generals Ludlow and Wilson Mr. Ruebens said General Wood was quoted as saying that he had to get rid of them. While this was hearsay evidence it was admitted as the witness told the committee how it could obtain evidence to prove the truth of the statements. At the conclusion of Mr. Ruebens' testimony a member of the committee asked him his opinion of General Wood's veracity. He asked that the question be made more explicit and was then asked if he would be willing to accept the word of General Wood in any matter in which the general had a personal interest. Mr. Reubens answered he was sorry to say that he could not accept General Wood's statement under such circumstances.

Rev. William E. Hinshaw is released on parole from the Indiana northern prison, where he had been serving a life sentence for the murder of his wife in 1895 at Belleville, Hendricks county.

Queer Birds

With Queer Habits, Many Strange Fish in the Sea, Seasons, Our Backyard, Family Friends and The Animals' Outing—a full set of six beautiful, new Picture Booklets; illustrated by 36 colored chromo pages, including 12 cover pages; 36 complete stories and descriptions of birds and fishes which are wonderfully amusing, interesting and instructive and please and delight the children and little folks. They make pretty presents; great

For Xmas.

EVERYBODY GETS A SET.

The full set of six booklets for only ten cents in silver for stamps. Send for a set today. Address

MALENA COMPANY, WARRIORSMARK, PA.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

Suffer No Longer, But Send Your Name and Address Today, as This Grand Offer May Never Appear Again. It Has Saved Thousands of Weak Men Who Thought Their Cases Were Hopeless.

Free One Week's Trial Package of This Wonderful Remedy Which Rebuilds the Structure of Youth and Gives You Back the Vitality You Have Lost. Send No Money, Simply Your Name and Address.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages.

It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such that all physicians know when they stand sponsor for a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This Company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex, cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess of overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age, there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions, every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine, and no embarrassing questions asked. Write today to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book which is also free and sent with the free treatment will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

COLOMBIA'S OFFER.

She Will Give Us the Canal Concessions Free.

Washington, Nov. 28.—That the Republic of Colombia grant to the United States all the canal concessions provided for in the Hay-Herran treaty absolutely free of cost, is the proposition which Gen. Rafael Reyes, envoy of Colombia to the United States on a special mission, brings for the consideration of the officials of Washington. Gen. Reyes arrived here shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by a son of Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, and went at once to his hotel. Later in the day he will have a conference with Dr. Herran.

"What is the feeling in Colombia about the Panama revolution?" Gen. Reyes was asked.

"Feeling is running high and there is indignation over the events on the isthmus. We can put down the rebellion if not interfered with from outside. So tense is the feeling and so national the spirit of determination to bring the isthmus back into the republic that President Marroquin will have no trouble in raising an army twice the size necessary to put down the disturbance. Such an army can march overland to the isthmus, the opinion of all advised persons to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What can the United States do, now that a treaty has been signed by Secretary Hay and M. Bunau-Varrilla?"

"That treaty has not been ratified. The Colombian government does not ask the United States to aid it in putting down the revolution on the isthmus. All we ask is to be allowed to conduct our own affairs free from outside interference. The Colombian government can put down the revolution without violating a letter of the treaty of 1846. I refer to the treaty that we always have respected and adhered to and not to the treaty as interpreted in these later days. If the United States maintains a neutral position the revolution will be put down."

When his attention was called to the reports from Panamanians and other sources that he had come to Washington to conduct a lobby to defeat the ratification of the treaty, he said very emphatically:

"I authorize the Associated Press to say for me at the outset of my visit that my movements here shall be strictly in accordance with the powers with which I am clothed. I shall deal with the officials of the Washington government direct to whom I bear letters of credence from the Bogota government. I am not here as a private agent and I shall ignore such reflections upon my personal and official character."

Mrs. Brigham Dead.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Brigham, the wife of Colonel Joseph H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, died here last night. She is survived by her husband and six children. The body will be taken to Delta, O., for interment.

HEATH MAY DROP OUT

As Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee, is reported to have said that he will not voluntarily retire from that position, but since the publication of the Bristow report, it is probable that Mr. Heath will reconsider and decide to retire before the meeting of the national committee here on December 11.

Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, is the member of the national committee from Indiana, and it is believed that he will be selected to succeed Heath as secretary of the committee. The present Republican national committee will have nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the 1904 compaign. Its only duty in connection with future events is to select a place and designate a time for holding the next convention. Following that function, no member of the committee, except the chairman, will have any duty whatever to perform. Chairman Hanna will call the national convention to order and immediately thereafter a temporary chairman will be chosen, and Chairman Hanna will become ex-officio.

The secretary of the committee is chosen by the executive committee of the national committee, which means that the chairman selects the secretary. Mr. Bristow declined today to be dragged into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Heath. Mr. Heath declared that General Bristow was now and had been his unrelenting enemy for years.

General Bristow said to The Blade correspondent today: "I offered no opinion of my own regarding Mr. Heath, but confined my report to a statement of facts.

"What I may think of Mr. Heath or what Mr. Heath may think of me has nothing to do with the facts recited."

ZANZIBAR TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The senate has ratified the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the latter acting as the representative of the Sultan of Zanzibar, permitting the imposition of a slight tax upon American vessels entering the harbor of Zanzibar and Pemba, to be used in maintaining the harbors at those places and providing lights for them. The treaty amends the treaty of 1833, which made no provision for harbors and lights.

AUSTRO-RUSSIA SCHEME.

Constantinople, Nov. 25.—A ministerial note has been drawn up in favor of the acceptance of the Austro-Russian scheme for Macedonia, with certain reserves. This small step in advance was only taken at dawn yesterday after a night-long council, which is almost unprecedented. The note will be submitted to the sultan for approval, but it is not thought in diplomatic circles that the reply will be satisfactory to the powers.

CONSTIPATION

Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Fluttering of the Heart, Dizziness, Yellowness of the Skin, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flashes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders. 25c per box. Druggists or by mail.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

POSTAL FRAUD IN SENATE

Resolution for Further Inquiry Is Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, today introduced a resolution authorizing that committee to request the postmaster general to send to the committee all the papers connected with the recent investigation of the postoffice department and if necessary the committee is to make further investigation and to report to the senate. The resolution without action was referred to the committee on contingent expenses of the senate.

FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

Washington, Nov. 25. — President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are giving watchful heed to the recent developments in the situation in the far east. It is understood today that the subject was discussed briefly at the cabinet meeting yesterday. Secretary Hay had a short conference with the President today, but no information concerning the interview was disclosed.

Representatives of the United States in China, Japan and Russia have been directed to communicate promptly to this government any developments in the situation that may arise.

TO RECOGNIZE PETER.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The United States government has given directions looking to the recognition of King Peter Karageorgevitch of Servia. Mr. Jackson already has received his credentials as minister of the United States to Belgrade, and it is said at the state department that it merely is a question of a short time when he will present these credentials in person at the Servian court. The fact that Mr. Jackson is also minister to Greece and Roumania is said to account for the delay in establishing relations with Servia.

Not Threatening Venezuela.

London, Dec. 1.—The admiralty officials here deny the statement, called yesterday from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, that the British West Indian squadron was to leave there Thursday for La-Guaira, Venezuela.

REYES' PROTEST FROM COLOMBIA WILL NOT BE RECEIVED

GEN. RAFAEL REYES

Washington, Dec. 1.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, called at the State department today for the first time in many weeks for the purpose, he said, of informing Secretary Hay, of Gen. Rafael Reyes' arrival here, of the object of his mission and to pay a friendly call upon the secretary. Dr. Herran was accorded the usual courtesy of being received in the secretary's private office intended for the regular diplomatic room. Dr. Herran made a long visit, and although at its close he said there was no announcement to make, and that no date for the reception of General Reyes had been arranged, it can be stated that he was advised of the exact attitude which the Washington government will assume toward the special envoy. If General Reyes is pleased to meet the State department officials on the ground fixed by them and for the purpose which they named, the arrangements of the peace terms between Colombia and the new republic of Panama, he will be cordially received. Otherwise his visit to the department will be fruitless and his mission to Washington a failure.

"The United States stands ready to extend its good offices to effect a settlement between Colombia and Panama, but with this exception it is not interested nor can it consider any other proposal from Colombia regarding the isthmus." Said a high official of the administration today.

General Reyes has been advised of this by Dr. Herran, and it remains for him to say what will be his course here in view of this development.

The delay in the progress of General Reyes' mission is due to the fact that the various Colombians in the city are making a strong effort to agree on some program. Dr. Herran, as the only Colombian official with whom the State department will deal directly, is naturally the prime mover in this effort to get the countrymen together, but thus far he has been unsuccessful. General Reyes himself has a number of propositions and the commission from Bolivar has as many more. The Colombians will have another conference today, and in the light of the information which Dr. Herran obtained at the State department it is hoped by them that they may agree on a plan of action.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.
Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

Disgruntled Persons Deported.

New York, Dec. 1.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Alliance from Colon were Lieutenant Commander William Braunersreuther, of the United States ship Dixie, who is on sick leave. Passengers who were questioned said that quiet prevailed at Colon and that business had assumed its usual course. It was denied that the prisons were filled with political prisoners, but about 130 persons in all, it was said, were deported for showing discontent.

Treaty Arrives in Colon.

Colon, Dec. 1.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, having on board the canal treaty, arrived early today. Senor Esprilla, the minister for foreign affairs of the republic of Panama, arrived here from Panama last night and the treaty was turned over to him. He then boarded the train for Panama, taking the treaty with him.

The United States cruiser Atlanta and the auxiliary cruiser Mayflower arrived here last night. The United States cruiser Nashville reached this port early today. The United States battleship Maine and the auxiliary cruiser Dixie also arrived here.

To Be Signed Tomorrow.

Panama, Dec. 1.—It is considered probable here that the canal treaty will not be signed until tomorrow.

Ramon Varillino has been appointed confidential agent of the republic of Panama to Ecuador. Manuel Corcalles has been appointed confidential agent of Panama to Cuba.

SEC. WILSON'S REPORT

Farmers of Country Have Paid Foreign Bondholder.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Secretary James Wilson, of the department of agriculture, submitted his seventh annual report to the President yesterday. Secretary Wilson emphasizes the requirements of the department for research work and says it is not possible to secure enough graduates from the agricultural colleges to supply the demand for education in the various branches of the department. Since 1897 there have been admitted to the department 496 students and other scientists have been secured wherever possible.

Mr. Wilson gives the total agricultural products not fed to live stock at $3,742,-00,0,000 and the balance of foreign trade in favor of this country during the last fourteen years, $4,806,000,000. He says "it is the farmer who has paid the foreign bondholder."

The cost of suppressing the foot and mouth disease in New England last year was $300,000. Nearly 5,000 animals were slaughtered and the department paid 70 per cent of the appraised value of these, which amounted to $128,000.

The work of fighting sheep scab has progressed favorably. During the year over 16,000,000 sheep were inspected by the department officials and over 2,000,000 animals were dipped. An immense amount of work has been done in suppressing Texas fever. The efforts of the bureau of animal industry, which has for years been endeavoring to discover a practicable method for destroying the tick by which this disease has spread without injuring the cattle, seem likely to be successful. The percentage of deaths from blackleg has been reduced during the year from 2.69 to .53. A great falling off in exports of horses is reported, due to the lack of demand from the British army.

The secretary recites the inspection work of the bureau of animal industry in cattle and meat exports, an inspection which included cattle, sheep, calves, hogs and horses; total ante-mortem inspection of all animals, 59,220,713; post-mortem inspections aggregated 37,261,629. There was one shipments of horse flesh. The cost of ordinary meat inspection for the year was $711,546.18.

Mr. Wilson says the department has made a strong effort to improve the quality of seeds for distribution to farmers, but regrets that the work does not accomplish the ends for which the law was originally framed. He believes that no practical benefit is derived from the distribution of seeds on congressional orders, and recommends that the distribution be confined to new and rare sorts.

In the introduction of new seeds and plants from abroad much attention has been given to grains. New wheats from the northwest, new oats, new millets and other crops have been pushed. The work on durum or macaroni wheats has been highly successful.

The value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in leguminous crops has been well established. Good crops of clover, alfalfa and other crops have been grown on soils that have been failures without this bacteria.

Work of the bureau of plant industry has shown that the bacterial blight of pears and apples can be controlled. The only way will disease can be met is by the use of resistant varieties.

The department is striving to secure the general adoption of more accurate and uniform methods of grading grains. The secretary recommends a thorough study of our principal crops to determine the best locality for seed production, and the advantage or disadvantage of changing seed from one locality to another.

Investigations by the department of pomology have shown that Bartlett pears and some other fruits can be profitably shipped across the Atlantic and sold at an advance over home prices. Winter apples are now being shipped direct to Paris with profit, and some Delaware peaches have also been exported.

Secretary Wilson reports a satisfactory development of the beet sugar industry. In 1896 29,229 tons of sugar were made, and a year ago 220,000 tons. Careful estimates put the present crop at about 280,-000 tons. The growing of seed in the United States of a superior quality is assured. He concluded that the industry is now well established.

The pure food law is being enforced, and the department officials are now working in harmony with United States consuls, who are instructed to keep careful watch over importations and take vigorous measures to prevent the entry of improper food.

The area surveyed and mapped during the present year exceeded 23,000 square miles, or nearly 15,000,000 acres—as much as total area previously surveyed since the work was begun. Parties are now kept in the field all the year, moving into southern areas in winter. The work of the year covered sixty-three areas in thirty-four states and territories, the total soil survey to date covering nearly 70,000,000 acres. The cost of the survey for the year amounted to $63,312.51, of which $1,748.35 was paid by state organizations. The secretary reports a great demand for men experienced in this work from colleges and experiment stations and in private entrprprises.

Experiments with the alkali lands of the West have been remarkably successful. One extensive experiment at Salt Lake demonstrated that the alkali could be taken out of the soil by proper drainage in one year, and that in two years absolutely unproductive lands could be reclaimed to grow shallow crops.

Marked progress is reported in the work of the experiment stations, especially in the improvement effected by a closer union between the stations and the farmers. He reports that special appropriations for the better equipment and maintenance of the agricultural colleges aggregating over $1,250,000 were being made by the states.

The attendance at the land-grant colleges for the year 1902 aggregated 46,699 students, of whom 6,299 were in agricultural courses. The graduates of these institutions in 1902 were 4,443, and since their organization over 50,000. He strongly recommends the introduction of courses in agriculture into the high schools.

The publication work of the department was larger last year than ever before. The total number of publications issued was 958, and the total number of copies of these aggregated nearly 12,000,000. Of these 7,000,000 were farmers' bulletins.

The cotton boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton growing industry of all the southern states, and the secretary believes that congress ought to appropriate a half million dollars to suppress this evil. He enumerates in detail ten problems to which the department must devote its best energies to prevent the most widespread disaster in the cotton states.

VICE-CONSUL IMPLICATED

Johnson Accused of Complicity in Immigration Frauds.

Manila, Dec. 1.—C. E. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson & Co., of Amoy, of which W. D. Ballentine, an inspector of customs at this port, and John T. Miller, ex-inspector of immigration, charged with conspiracy to import Chinese coolies into the Philippine islands disguised as merchants, were members, states as a witness and has produced letters from Ballentine which say, that Carl Johnson, vice consult at Amoy, would sign any certificates the firm issued.

Collector of Customs Shuster secured at the time he unearthed the conspiracy in October last, a number of papers, among them a contract signed by Miller and Ballentine. This contract mentions Carl Johnson vice, and at that time acting, United States consul at Amoy, his interpreter and secretary as beneficiaries.

RUSSIA AWAITS TRIAL OF CHILIAN WARSHIPS

Glasgow, Dec. 1.—The battleship Libertad, built for Chili and which it is claimed Russia is trying to purchase, with the battleship Constitution, built for the same country, left the Clyde on a 48 hours' continuous steaming trial and also to test her guns.

Admiral Simpson, of the Chilian navy, was on board. He declined to discuss the negotiations with Russia but it is understood that the latter will decide the question of the purchase of Libertad after the present trials of that vessel.

Twenty thousand residents of St. Petersburg driven from home by floods.

Christmas Presents For All

Christmas time is spending time. Jolly old St. Nick can successfully manipulate the key to our purses when all other attempts fail.

Let us suggest the advisability of buying all your Christmas presents from the largest and most reliable stock in the world selling direct to the user and saving you the jobbers', dealers' and agents' profits.

Our prices are always the same — the lowest. We cannot take advantage of the liberal Christmas spirit and advance our prices as some do, for our regular catalogue figures must stand for all seasons.

We can send you everything you want in one shipment, saving you endless effort and delay in buying from several sources.

By purchasing your entire Christmas needs from us we believe you will save almost one-third of the regular Christmas prices you would pay elsewhere.

It is easy to order from our 1128-page Catalogue No. 72, with fine pictures of the articles you desire, and you can do it all in one evening with scarcely any effort.

Once your order is mailed you need not think of it again until you get the goods, for we will take care of it promptly and carefully, guaranteeing safe delivery and perfect satisfaction.

Your neighbors who know will tell you it is a pleasure to deal with us.

We mention here a few suggestions, all taken from our Catalogue No. 72.

Thousands of other desirable presents for every member of the family, from the hired man down to the baby.

For Men:
Pair of slippers.
Smoking jacket.
Smoking set.
Half dozen dress shirts.
Half dozen colored shirts.
Silk umbrella.
Pair of gloves.
Dozen initial handkerchiefs.
Morris chair.
Shaving cabinet.
Leather couch.
Shaving set.
Neckties.
Match box.
Suit case.
Watch charm or fob.
Half dozen pairs half hose.
Pair of suspenders.
Pocket or bill book.
A good warm cap.
Heavy overcoat.
Muffler.
Fleece lined mittens.
Warm overshoes.
Magnifying glass for reading purposes.
A pair of boots.
Buckskin mittens.
Sweater.
Banjo or guitar.
Box of collars.
Meerschaum pipe.
Box of cigars.
Shot gun.
Cigar Jar.
Hunting jacket.

For Women:
A pretty apron.
Dress pattern.
Wrap or bonnet.
Toilet set.
Manicure set.
Sewing machine.
Piano or organ.
Hat.
Handkerchiefs.
Pair of fine shoes.
Books.
Leather purse.
A new carpet or rug.
Piece of cut glass.
Tableware.
Pair of glasses.
Warm mittens.
Medicine cabinet.
Easy chair.
Bible.
Cut glass flower vase.
Jewelry.
Silverware.
Fine clock.
Bronze parlor ornament.
Set furs.
Up-to-date suit or jacket.
New stove.
Dining table.
Box stationery.
Talking machine.
Pair of gloves.

If you have never seen our olg catalogue you have missed a great treat. It's never too late to begin, however. Fill in the coupon and mail to us to-day. Don't wait until it is too late to get your goods before Christmas. Although the catalogue costs us almost one dollar each, we make no charge for it, only asking you to send 15 cents to bear part of the postage expense of sending it.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
Michigan Ave., Madison & Washington Sts., Chicago
44 32 years World's Headquarters for Everything.

Cut this slip out and send it with 15c in stamps TODAY.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Chicago.
Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on catalogue No. 72, as advertised in Toledo Blade.
Name _____ (Be sure and write very plainly.)
Postoffice _____
Route No. _____ County _____ State _____

LET LUNATIC GET IN

Captain, Three Sergeants and Two Patrolmen on Trial.

New York, Dec. 1.—Captain John W. Cottrell, three detective sergeants and two patrolmen of the city police force were placed on trial today, charged with failure of duty in not preventing Arthur B. Deming, believed to be demented, from obtaining access to President Roosevelt when the latter was here last week to attend the Gracie funeral. Captain Cottrell was in charge of the police arrangements at the church, while the others were specially assigned to see that no unauthorized person entered the church during the services.

Deming was today released on a bond of $500 in the custody of friends who said they were willing and anxious to care for him.

Police Inspector Brooks at the trial, which was held before a deputy police commissioner, said that after the President had been handed the letter by Deming and had left the church and was about to enter the carriage Mr. Roosevelt turned to Police Commissioner Greene and asked: "How is it possible for anyone to hand me an envelope?"

So saying, witness said, the President handed the envelope to Commissioner Greene, who in turn addressed the same question to the witness, at the same time handing the letter to Mrs. Loeb, Inspector Brooks said that Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out Deming as the man who handed the envelope to the President, and Deming was thereupon arrested.

Inspector Brooks declared that neither the appearance of Deming, nor the fact that he carried a hand satchel, would have excited his suspicion in the least.

FOR A "FAIR TRIAL" LAW

Montana Legislature Meets in Special Session.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 1.—The legislative assembly met in special session today to consider a bill which will give the supreme court authority to review facts in cases of equity and change of judgeship. This bill is the outcome of the recent copper troubles in Montana, which resulted in the closing of all Amalagmated Copper companies' mines, which threw 20,000 out of employment, and resumed only on promise that Gov. Toole would call a special session of the legislature to pass a law known as the fair trial bill.

The company claimed it could not obtain justice in the Silver Bow county, because of the alleged partisanship of Judge Clancy for F. Augustus Heinze, who is fighting the Amalgamated Copper company. In accordance with Governor Toole's call, the legislature met with practically a full attendance. This is the third meeting of the legislature this year, the first being the regular session, and the second being a special meeting to appropriate money for Montana's representation at the St. Louis exposition.

KAISER TO ROOSEVELT

German Emperor Sends Personal Note to President.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—Emperor William has sent President Roosevelt an autograph message by Baron Von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States, who sails for New York today from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. The emperor, while receiving Baron Von Sternburg in audience Sunday, remarked that he wished he could say a number of things to the President. He then took an ordinary pad of paper and filled the right-hand half, in German chancellory fashion, with a message, ending with his signature "Wilhelm" in large letters.

THOUSANDS DROWNED.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 30.—Advices were received from South China by the Athenian of the loss of thousands of lives as a result of the destruction of several hundred fishing junks in a typhoon off Swatow. The havoc was awful when the gale swept down on the Chinese vessels. For days disabled junks drifted helplessly about, their occupants suffering from thirst and hunger. The Hong Kong government steamer Stanley rescued a number, picking up eight junks and taking 122 men off vessels that were abandoned. Meanwhile three torpedo destroyers, naval water boat Cherub and Chinese cruisers were sent out, and rescued many. Several hundred men were taken from wrecked craft suffering greatly, some being without food or water from two to five days. Of the 400 fishing junks, at least 300 are reported disabled or sunk and thousands of lives were lost.

COTTON

MORE MONEY is made in growing COTTON than in stocks, and without the accompanying risk. There is a SAFE and SURE way to make MONEY in COTTON now. Not a market scheme but a legitimate enterprise in which you get all the speculative profits and none of the margin uncertainty.

"THE MONEY IN COTTON"
A booklet that explains in detail how to make money in Cotton. We will send you a copy FREE UPON REQUEST. Write today.

H. A. DORSEY & CO., 56 Pine St., New York

FIGHTING ON IN PANAMA

Report That Guerilla Parties Are Already in the Field.

Paris, Dec. 1.—A private telegram received here from Buena Ventura states that several guerilla parties are already in the field and that several engagements have taken place in the interior of the isthmus.

RETIREMENT BILL.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—General Dick introduced in the House today a bill to regulate the retirement of officers from the regular army, who served as an officer or an enlisted man during the civil war. In the last five years a large number of civil war veterans in the army have been promoted and then retired. This bill seeks to enact into law what has become a very general custom. The bill also proposes an act of justice to army officers who have been retired in years past without any promotion on account of injuries or disabilities incurred in service and in line of duty by extending the benefit of the law to them.

The list is a large one and is decreasing rapidly every year by death, but it includes many brave and meritorious officers who were retired as first lieutenants or captains and have had great difficulty in making ends meet on the scanty retired pay of these grades. The promotions proposed by this bill lies entirety within the discretion of the President and the advice and consent of the Senate.

Hundreds of policemen and secret service men fail to prevent a crank from interfering the President at his uncle's funeral in New York and from handing him a letter asking him to persuade the kaiser to try a charcoal cancer cure.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Dec. 1.—Close.—A scattered selling and sharp slumps in all of the outside markets, a morning of strength gave wheat prices today an easier tone at the close. Trade was dull throughout the session. Duluth reported nine loads of wheat taken for export. Armour was the controlling factor of the market from the start. The large primary receipts were in a way influential in causing the slump, being about 300,000 bushels in excess of last year, owing to the big southwest receipts, which were 447,000 bushels today, against 404,000 a week ago, and 138,000 a year ago. Argentine weather reports are conflicting, some reporting rain while others say that the weather is fine. A continuation of yesterday's better feeling occasioned by Armour's bullish attitude, gave opening wheat prices today a firm tone, ¼c to ⅜c up for cash and December, and unchanged for May. Trade was quiet during the morning, but in sympathy with the sharp advance in Chicago and the relative strength of the other outside markets, cash advanced ½c over the opening during the morning, with December ½c higher and May ¼c lower. Domestic conditions are strong. Primary receipts continue light and primary shipments are liberal. Receipts here continue light. The weather was favorable for movement and for winter wheat. The map today showed light showers in Minnesota, Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Temperatures were seasonable, but somewhat milder than yesterday. Cables came firm but did not respond fully to our advance of yesterday. Indications were for a continuation of the present good weather. Northwest wheat receipts continue light, 790 cars today, against 954 a week ago, and 1,017 a year ago. Southwest wheat receipts were liberal.

Primary receipts today were 1,622,000 bushels, against 1,515,000 a week ago, and 1,329,000 a year ago; shipments, 952,000, against 1,169,000 and 946,000.

Corn did not follow the decline in wheat but closed firm, unchanged to ⅝c higher than yesterday. Trade was quiet. There was no export demand. Corn opened firm in sympathy with the advance in wheat prices. Trade was dull during the morning but small fractional advances were made. Weather conditions were favorable for movement and for the curing of corn. Cables came firm. Receipts here were large, but only five cars graded. Offerings were moderate, but the demand light.

Primary receipts today were 540,000 bushels, against 575,000 a week ago, and 679,000 a year ago; shipments, 223,000, against 227,000 and 287,000.

Oats closed irregular, ¼c higher to ¼c lower. Trade was dull.

Oats were quiet and firm, opening unchanged to ¼c up in sympathy with the better feeling in the other grains. The market was without feature during the morning and prices held steady at the opening figures.

Clover seed was dull and easier.

Clover seed opened steady and unchanged and held up well throughout the morning session. Trade was quiet. Receipts today were 270 cars, against 250 a year ago; shipments none, against 205.

During the later hours of the session selling caused a slump of 5c in all options.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today's Close.	Nov. 20 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	88	88½	87½	87½	87¾
Dec	87⅝	88	87¼	87½	87⅝
May	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86⅜	86⅞
Corn—					
Dec	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	42¼
May	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42⅝
Oats—					
Cash				33	26½
Dec	36	36	35¾	35¾	36
May	37	37¼	37	37	36⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash				$6.70	
Dec	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.75
Jan	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.75	6.80
Feb	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.80	6.87
Mch	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.90

Rye—No. 2, 58c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.35.
Alsike—Prime, $6.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	82¼	82⅞	81⅜	81½	82¼
May	81½	81⅝	80½	81	81¾
July	76⅛	76¼	75⅜	75⅝	76⅛
Corn—					
Dec	41⅞	42¼	41⅝	42	41⅞
May	42⅛	42⅝	42	42¼	42⅛
July	42	42¼	41⅞	42	42⅛
Oats—					
Dec	34⅝	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝
May	35⅜	36	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜
July	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛	....

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	87⅞	88⅞	88¼	88½	88⅛
May	84⅞	85	84¼	84⅝	84¼
July	81	81¼	81	81	....

Money and Stocks.

New York, Wall Street.—Dec. 1.—Trading was fairly active at the opening of the stock market today and the standard stocks displayed an undercurrent of firmness. Some of the specialties were easier in sympathy with a break of two points in Republic Steel preferred and the directors decision to postpone the declaration of a dividend. Otherwise changes were of little importance. The opening was irregular.

Orders for round amounts of Louisville & Southern railway preferred forced their prices 3⅜ points higher respectively. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred and Chicago & Alton rose large fractions and the market generally ruled firm. Simultaneous selling of Pennsylvania and Amalgamated began when the advance was in full swing and then brought the market back slightly. Pennsylvania, New York Central, Sugar and Amalgamated sold ½ below yesterday's close. Westinghouse Electric gained 2 and Metropolitan Street Railway, while Kansas City Southern preferred and Metropolitan securities declined 1.

There was another spurt in buying orders which pulled the average of prices slightly over last night. The gain reached as much as a point only. Wabash preferred, Canada Southern and Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred. Losses were made by Sugar, Locomotive preferred, Ice preferred and Realty preferred of a point, General Electric and Rubber Goods preferred 1½ and Texas Pacific Land Trust 1⅜. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Some selling to take profits created such little impression on values that bull traders took hold of the market again and with special strength and confidence. Pennsylvania rose from 114¾, its high point, to above 115, and Wabash preferred touched 36¼, a gain of 1⅜. Scattered gains of a point or over were scored by various minor stocks including Atchison preferred, Wheeling & Lake Erie and preferred, Chicago Great Western preferred A, Rock Island preferred, Western Union and Manhattan. Active stocks became quieter after getting up a fraction, but there was no yielding of consequence.

St. Paul ran up rapidly to across 140, and there were also large takings of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, which benefited them a point. The strength of these leaders imparted a good tone to the entire market, but the demand fell off considerably before 1 o'clock. Delaware & Hudson, Lake Erie & Western and North American improved a point.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	14⅜	15¼	14⅝	15
Am. Sug. R. com.	122	129	121	121½
Atchison	66¾	67	66¼	67
Atchison pfd.	90¾	91¼	90¼	91¼
Am. C. & F. com.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
Anaconda	68	..	..	68
Amal. Copper	38½	39	38	39
Alton com.	33	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜
Balt. & Ohio	76⅝	77¼	76¼	77¼
B'lyn. R. Trans.	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
Can. aPc.	117⅜	118⅜	117⅜	118⅛
Chic. G. W.	15⅜	15¾	15½	15¾
Clover Leaf	..	..	..	92
Clover Leaf pfd.	92½	..	..	92½
Con. Tob. 4's	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55¼
Colo. Fuel	25½	25¾	24¾	24¾
Ches. & Ohio	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛
Detroit United	68¾	..	..	68¾
Del. & Hudson	157	157	156⅜	157
Erie common	27¾	27⅞	27¼	27½
Erie 1st pfd.	67	67¼	67	67
Ice common	8	..	..	7½
Illinois Central	129¾	130	129	130
K. C. S. com.	18¾	..	..	19
K. C. S. pfd.	54¾	..	..	54¾
Louis & Nash	106⅝	107	105¾	107
Manhattan	139¾	140	139¼	139¾
Mex. Central	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Metropolitan	117	118¼	116¾	117⅞
Missouri Pacific	90⅝	91½	90¼	91½
M., K. & T. com.	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜
M., K. & T. pfd.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
North Am. Co.	74⅝	76¼	74⅜	76¼
N. Y. Central	116⅜	117¼	116½	117¼
Nickel Plate com.	56¼	57⅜	56¼	57⅜
Ont. & Western	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21⅛
Penn. Ry.	113⅝	115⅜	114¾	115⅝
People's Gas Co.	94⅜	..	..	94⅞
Reading com	41⅜	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞
Rock Island com.	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼
Rock Island pref.	59¼	60¼	59⅜	60¼
Rep. I. & S. Co.	6¾	..	..	6¾
Rep. pref	39	40	38	39½
South Ry	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20⅜